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AUTHOR Ingraham, Sandy

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ABSTRACT

This data book presents findings of the Kids Count Project on current conditions faced by Oklahoma children age birth through 18. This second annual factbook organizes state and county data over a period of time to enable conditions for children in each county to be compared and ranked. The benchmark indicators studied include low birthweight infants, infant mortality, births to teens, child abuse and neglect, child and teen deaths, children living in poverty, high school drop-outs, and juvenile crime arrests. Each benchmark indicator is fully defined and examined individually, with data presented on the counties with the ten highest rates, change over the years of available data, and racial data. The report illustrates that there is little to suggest improvement from the statewide picture of children provided by the 1995 issue. Three benchmarks continued to worsen: low birthweight infants, child abuse, and juvenile arrests. Two benchmarks showed continued improvement--infant mortality and child death. The benchmark for high school drop-outs ceased its past improvement and showed little change. Although no new data for child poverty was available, census estimates indicate that child poverty statewide continues to worsen. (SD)

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OKLAHOMA kids COUNT

Factbook '96

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For additional copies contact:

Oklahoma Kids Count
c/o Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
420 NW 13th Street, Suite 101
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103
Phone: (405)236-KIDS
FAX: (405)236-KIDX
HandsNet: HN3167

Oklahoma Kids Count is a partnership of:

Lead Agency

Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
Anne Roberts, Executive Director
Marlo Nash, Oklahoma Kids Count Project Coordinator

Data Partner

Oklahoma Department of Commerce
Leo Pressley, Executive Director
Jeff Wallace, Research Analyst

Leadership Partner

Oklahoma Commission on Children and Youth
Tom Kemper, Executive Director
Debbie Redwine, Senior Planner

Media Strategy Partner

Kouri / Lusk Associates
Mark Kouri, Art Director
John Lusk, Executive Director

Policy Analyst and Writer

Contracts & Consultation
Sandy Ingraham, JD, MSW

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KIDS COUNT RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO YOU

Leadership Class Members

Kids Count Leaders are available for group presentations and individual meetings. They are knowledgeable on the condition of Oklahoma's children and ways to empower citizens to make a positive difference.

1996 Oklahoma Factbook

An annual publication which reports on the well-being of children in Oklahoma.

County Data Sheets

A statistical picture of the well-being of children within a county.

Video

A film demonstrating what you can do to make kids count in your community.

Electronic Database

Data contained in the 1996 Oklahoma Factbook is available through the ORIGINS Database housed at the Oklahoma Department of Commerce. To access via modem: (405)325-5883. In state WATTS and Washington, DC WATTS: 1-800-765-6552. For assistance in accessing ORIGINS: (405)325-2931.

National Databook

An annual publication which reports on the well-being of children in the United States. The book is free and available through: The Annie E. Casey Foundation, 701 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, MD 21202, 410-547-6600.

For more information about resources and materials from Oklahoma Kids Count contact:

Oklahoma Kids Count
c/o Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
420 NW 13th Street, Suite 101
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103
Phone: (405)236-K I D S
FAX: (405)236-K I D X
HandsNet: HN3167

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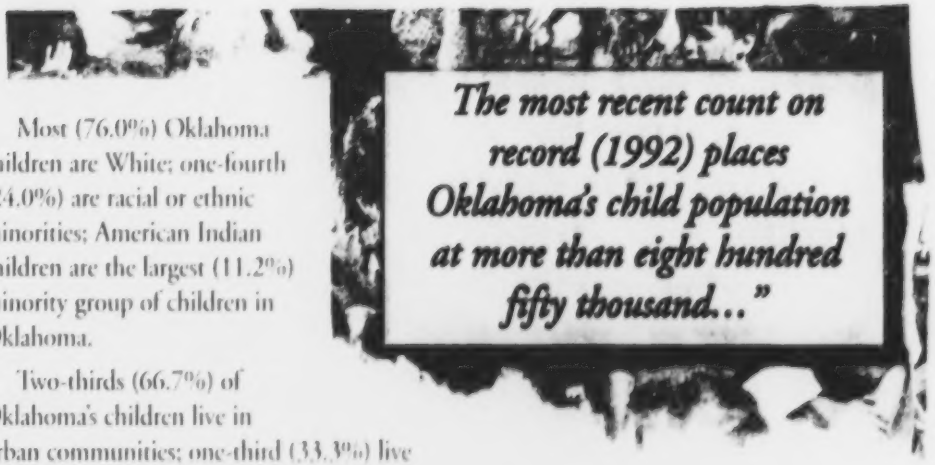
OVERVIEW & FINDINGS

The 1996 *Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook* builds on the first report issued last year. A compelling picture of Oklahoma's children continues to emerge. This second *Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook* organizes state and county data over a period of time to enable conditions for children in each county to be compared and ranked. This baseline report will enable progress in improving the quality of life for children in each Oklahoma county to be tracked through the coming decade.

Oklahoma is growing. During the 1980's the number of children in Oklahoma had decreased. The most recent count on record (1992) places Oklahoma's child population at more than eight hundred fifty thousand (852,902). Today, the number of children living, playing, working and going to school in Oklahoma has returned to 1980 levels.

There is little in these recent population estimates to suggest significant change from the picture of Oklahoma's children provided by the 1990 Census:

Children under the age of eighteen comprise more than a quarter (26.6%) of the state's population.



Most (76.0%) Oklahoma children are White; one-fourth (24.0%) are racial or ethnic minorities; American Indian children are the largest (11.2%) minority group of children in Oklahoma.

Two-thirds (66.7%) of Oklahoma's children live in urban communities; one-third (33.3%) live in rural areas.

Almost one-fourth (22.4%) of Oklahoma's children live in a home with only one parent.

Unfortunately, there is not much in this 1996 *Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook* to suggest improvement from the statewide picture of Oklahoma's children provided by the 1995 *Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook*. Where new data is available three benchmarks continued to worsen (low birthweight infants, child abuse and juvenile arrests); two continued to improve (infant mortality and child death). One benchmark (high school drop-outs) ceased its slight improvement to show no further progress during the year. While births to teens indicators show slight improvement, changes in data used prevent comparison to the 1995 Kids Count data reported. No new data for child poverty is displayed since updates are not available for each county. Census estimates indicate child poverty statewide continues to worsen.

Oklahoma

Number of Children Under 18 (1992): 852,902

Children are 26.6% of the state population

kids count

Low Birthweight	Infant Mortality	Births to Teens	Child Abuse	Child Deaths	Poverty	High School Drop-Outs	Juvenile Arrests	Indicator
6.5% of live births 1991-93	10.9/1000 live births 1983-87	42.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83	8.5 confirmed / 1000 children 1985	45.1 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82	15.7% of child population 1980 Census	3.6% of grades 9-12 1989-1990 School Year	172.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980	Base Data
	15.2%	2.2%		25.2%		0.0%		Improved
-1.1%			-50.1%		-38.1%		-106.1%	Worsened
6.6% of live births 1989-93	8.8/1000 live births 1989-93	41.3/1000 girls 15-17 1991-93	12.8 confirmed / 1000 children 1994	33.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1989-93	21.7% of child population 1990 Census	3.6% of grades 9-12 1993-1994 School Year	355.4 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1994	Recent Data
3,105 average annual 1989-93	417 average annual 1989-93	2,734 average annual 1991-93	10,891 confirmed 1994	229 average annual 1989-93	179,283 children 1990 Census	8,506 all grades 1993-1994 School Year	1,349 arrests 1994	Recent Number

OVERVIEW & FINDINGS

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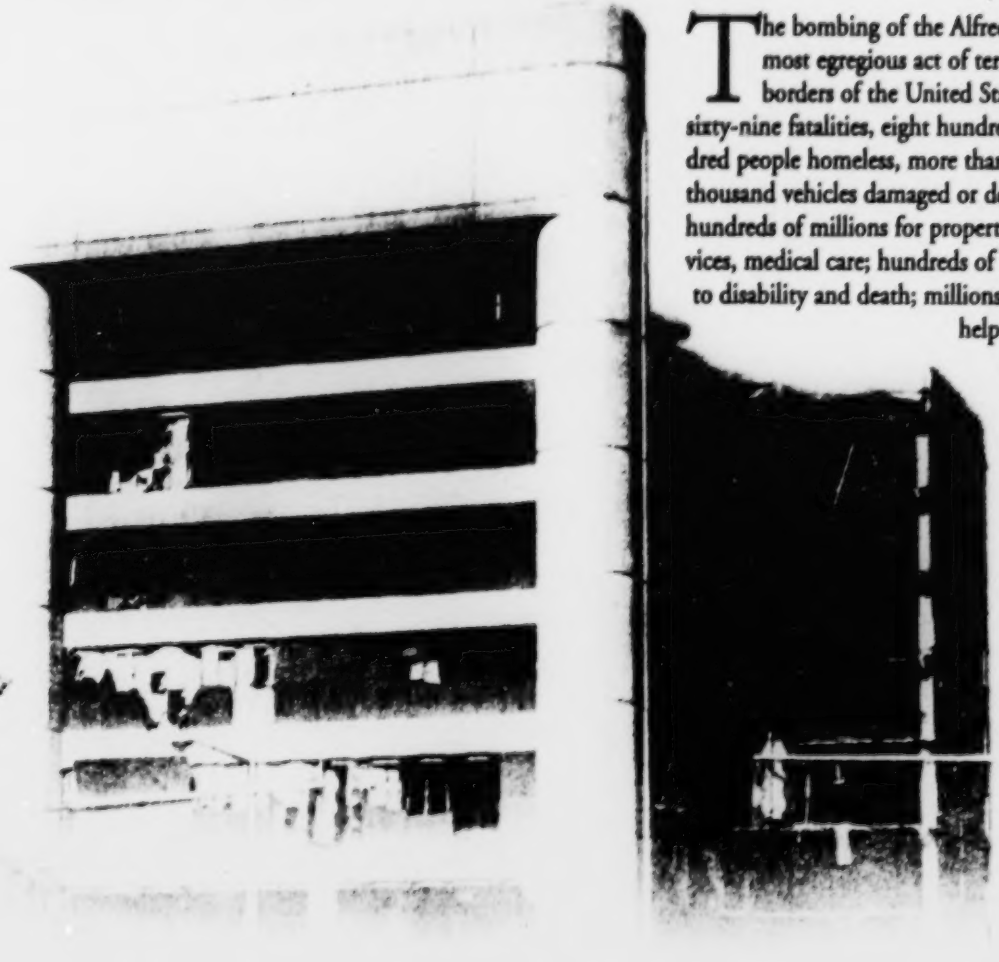
9:02 AM, APRIL 19, 1995, OKLAHOMA CITY.



The bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building was the most egregious act of terrorism ever carried out within the borders of the United States. The aftermath left one hundred sixty-nine fatalities, eight hundred people injured, almost five hundred people homeless, more than three hundred buildings and two thousand vehicles damaged or destroyed. The costs are staggering: hundreds of millions for property damage, business losses, burial services, medical care; hundreds of millions more for income losses due to disability and death; millions more for long term counseling to help the victims and the community cope with their tragic losses, trauma, grief and fears. The country will be forever changed. Oklahoma will be forever changed.

No one was more affected than the children. Nineteen children murdered. Fifty injured or maimed. Thirty-nine orphaned. Two-hundred nineteen left with only one parent. A community of children left afraid.

Oklahoma and the nation responded with an extraordinary outpouring of concern and assistance. Mostly because of the children. Mostly because it shouldn't have happened. The survivors, especially the children, have a chance to recover because of the love and support of those close to them and others they never met.

The loss of a child is painful. Every day this year Oklahomans felt this pain. Other children were murdered, maimed and orphaned. Others were left with only one parent. Others fell victim to illness, crime, drugs, or poverty. Oklahomans must continue to respond. Mostly because of the children. Mostly because none of this should happen. These children, too, will have a chance to recover — if there is love and support from people close to them and others they never met.

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LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT is the term used to define infants who are born too small. These babies weigh less than five-and-a-half pounds (2,500 grams) at birth. Almost sixty percent of the infant deaths each year result directly from low birthweight. In Oklahoma, seven out of every ten infants dying in the first month of life are low-weight babies. One in four of those who live will experience serious health and developmental problems. The *annual percentage* of low birthweight infants averages the number of live births for each five year period which are low-weight.

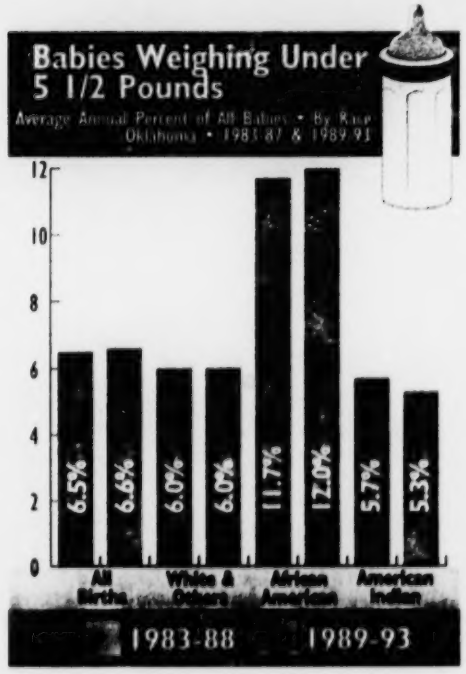
The number of babies born this small in Oklahoma has averaged over three thousand (3,104) a year during the past five years. Ranking 21st in national comparisons, Oklahoma continues to be near the middle of all states in its rate of low-weight births.

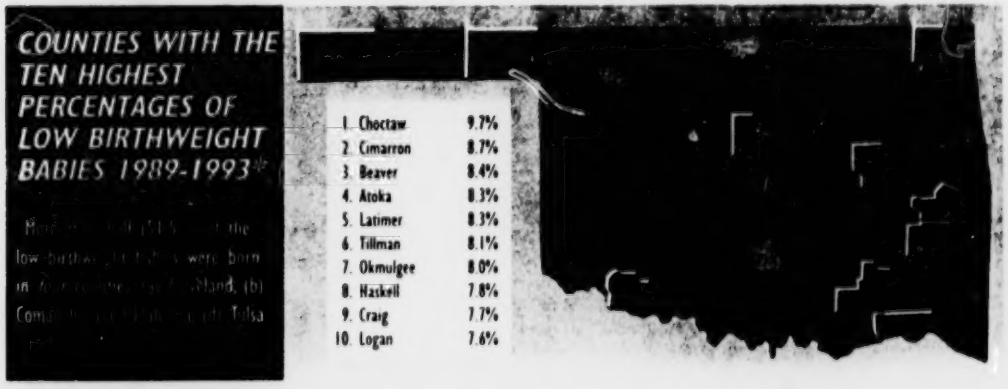
Unfortunately, Oklahoma trends also continue to parallel the small but troubling national increase in this rate.

The Oklahoma average annual rate of low birthweight infants dropped from 6.8% to 6.5% from the beginning to the middle of the 1980's, but has crept back up and stalled at 6.6% in recent years. *Since the mid-1980's, half of the counties in Oklahoma have recorded worsening low birthweight rates.*

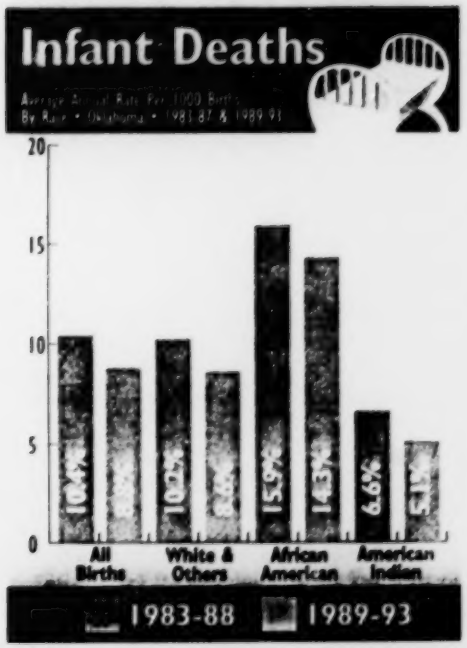
The low birthweight rate for Black infants (12.0%) doubles the rate for White infants (6.0%). The state has made no progress in reducing the extreme rates among this population in the last decade.

Experts agree that prenatal care is the key. Research shows that women who do not receive early prenatal care are more likely to give birth to a very small baby. In Oklahoma during the most recent five year period on record, only about eight percent (7.9%) of Oklahoma's births were to women who did not receive any care until the last three months of pregnancy, had less than three prenatal visits altogether or saw no one at all. *Less than sixty percent (58.8%) of Oklahoma's babies were born to mothers who had the recommended level of prenatal care:* care beginning in the first three months of pregnancy with ten or more visits before birth.





INFANT MORTALITY



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INFANT MORTALITY RATES measure the number of babies who die during their first year of life per 1,000 live births. Infant death can result from health problems of the baby, health problems of the mother, complications from labor and delivery, birth defects, poverty, living conditions, injuries to the baby, inadequate care received by the baby, infections, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, and more. The *annual rate* of infant mortality averages the number of infant deaths per all live births during a five year period.

The number of Oklahoma babies who do not live to see their first birthday has averaged over four hundred (417) a year during the past five years. Oklahoma's ranking relative to other states improved from 37th to 29th during the most recent year measured to move this state from near the bottom to closer to the middle of all states in its rate of infant mortality.

The dramatic improvements in infant survival rates during the early 1980's, generally attributed to improvements in medical technology and interventions, have slowed but continue to show steady improvement.

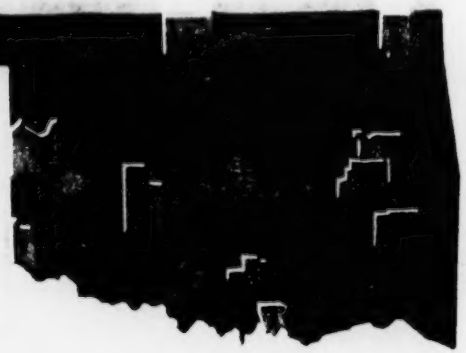
The Oklahoma average annual rate of infant mortality dropped almost thirty percent (29.4%) from 12.6 per 1,000 live births at the beginning of the 1980's to 8.9 per 1,000 by the beginning of the 1990's. In the most recent five-year period on record (1989-1993), the average annual rate of infant mortality dropped to 8.8 per 1,000 live births.

"...the death rate for Black infants...remains two-thirds higher than the rate for White infants..."

Racial disparity in infant death continues. After the decade-long progress in reducing the infant mortality rates for babies of all races, *the death rate for Black infants (14.3 per 1,000) remains two-thirds higher than the rate for White infants (8.6 per 1,000).*

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF INFANT MORTALITY 1989-1993

1.	Roger Mills	22.3 per 1000
2.	Latimer	18.2 per 1000
3.	Marshall	15.1 per 1000
4.	Murray	13.0 per 1000
5.	McIntosh	12.9 per 1000
6.	Craig	12.6 per 1000
7	Harmon	12.4 per 1000
8.	Caddo	12.3 per 1000
9.	Grant	12.0 per 1000
10.	Muskogee	10.8 per 1000



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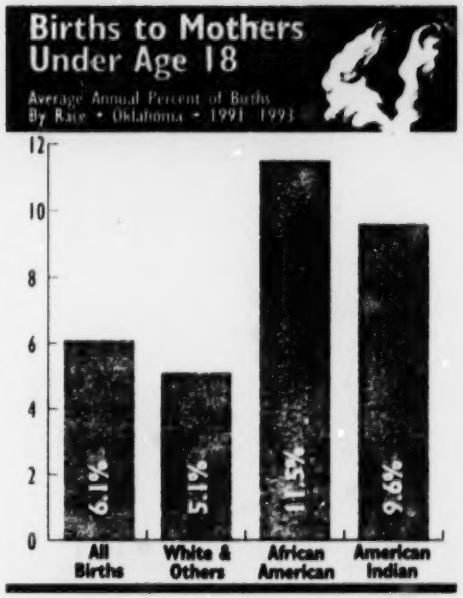
BIRTH RATES FOR TEENS, 15-17 years old, measure the number of babies per 1,000 females in that age population. An Oklahoma mother who has her first child before she is seventeen is more likely than an older mother to be poor. She is less likely to get prenatal care. Premature births are twice as common among teenagers than among adults. She is less likely to complete high school and more likely to be a victim of physical violence. She is more likely than others her age to have yet another child before she reaches adulthood. The *annual rate* of births to teens averages the number of births for mothers age fifteen through seventeen for every 1,000 girls of that age during a three year period.

Teenage childbearing is declining. A decade ago Oklahoma averaged almost seven hundred more teen births each year. The numbers remain high despite the improvement. *The number of Oklahoma babies born to mothers age fifteen through seventeen has averaged just over twenty-seven hundred (2,734) a year during the past three years.* At 41 per 1,000, Oklahoma's rate of births to mothers age fifteen through seventeen is worse than the national rate of 38 per 1,000. Oklahoma's ranking relative to other states was an unimpressive 35th during the most recent year measured to place this state in the lower half of all states in its rate of teenage childbearing.

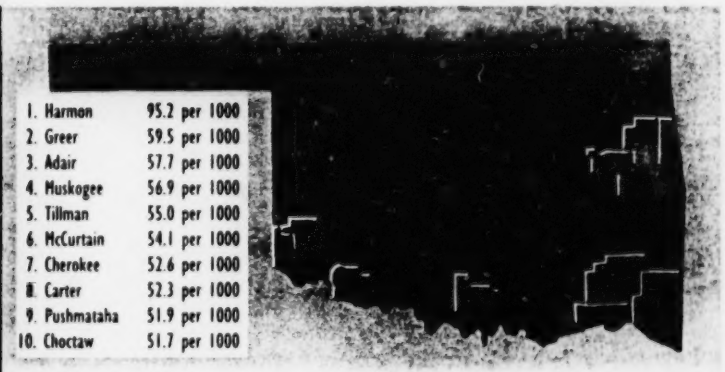
Of all the Oklahoma births to teens 17 and under, the vast majority (94.7%) are to fifteen, sixteen and seventeen year old girls. Some children give birth at ages even younger. In 1993, 143 Oklahoma mothers were twelve, thirteen or fourteen years old.



Racial differences paint a complex picture of teen parenting in Oklahoma. The majority (64.9%) of mothers under age eighteen are White. Slightly more than six percent (6.1%) of all babies are born to teenage mothers. For White babies the proportion born to teenage mothers drops a full percentage point (5.1%). For non-White babies the proportion born to teenage mothers is twice as high at nearly ten percent (9.9%).

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF BIRTHS TO TEENS AGE 15-17 1989-1993

Almost half (48.8 %) of the babies born to [illegible] in five counties: (a) Cleveland, (b) Comanche, (c) Muskogee, (d) Oklahoma, (e) Tulsa



1.	Harmon	95.2 per 1000
2.	Greer	59.5 per 1000
3.	Adair	57.7 per 1000
4.	Muskogee	56.9 per 1000
5.	Tillman	55.0 per 1000
6.	McCurtain	54.1 per 1000
7.	Cherokee	52.6 per 1000
8.	Carter	52.3 per 1000
9.	Pushmataha	51.9 per 1000
10.	Choctaw	51.7 per 1000

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CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT

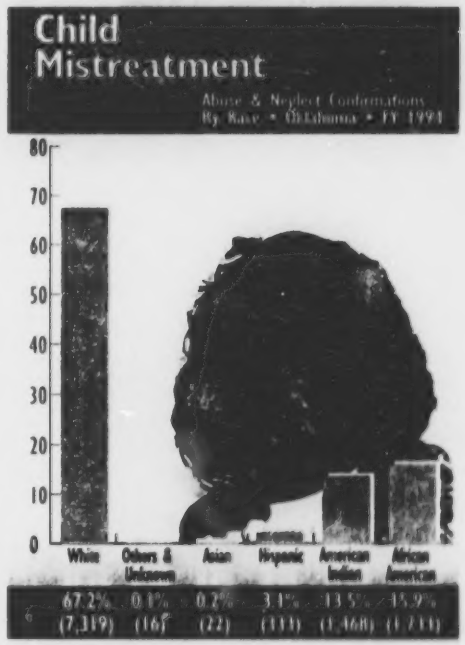
CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare. *Abuse* includes sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or non-accidental physical or mental injury. *Neglect* includes failing to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care. The data counts reports of suspected abuse or neglect for which there were formal investigations and, of those, the number for which abuse or neglect were confirmed. Child victims of abuse and neglect can suffer long term mental and physical injury or death. Half of the survivors will suffer delay in their development or serious physical or emotional impairments. The *annual rate* measures the number of child abuse or neglect cases confirmed each year per 1,000 children in the community.

kids count

During the most recent year on record (FY1994), the Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS) received almost forty-five thousand (44,514) abuse and neglect referrals and investigated a record high thirty-five thousand (34,846). *Almost one-third (31.3%) of those allegations were confirmed to be actual abuse or neglect —a total of close to eleven thousand (10,891) incidents.* Child abuse and neglect confirmations have steadily increased since 1985. 1994 confirmations exceed 1985 confirmations by nearly three thousand seven hundred (3,697) incidents — more than half (51.4%) again as many. *Thirty one children died from child abuse and/or neglect in 1994.* The youngest was a newborn baby boy; the oldest was a sixteen year old girl.

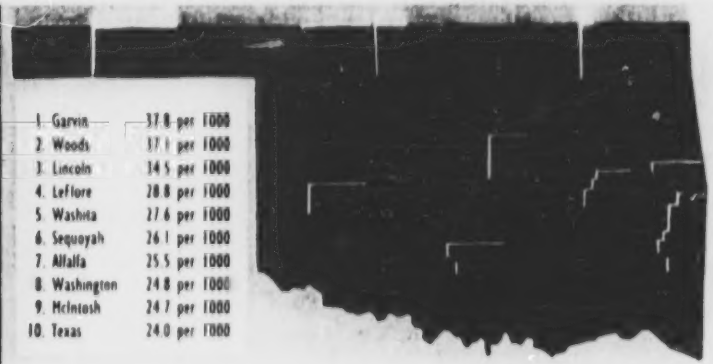
A startling 30.3% single year increase occurred during the most recent year — more than double the increase in any single year since Oklahoma's reporting system permitted accurate tracking. 1994 confirmations exceed 1993 confirmations by more than two thousand five hundred (2,532). It is not possible to precisely ascertain the cause for this increase. A great deal of publicity during 1994 generated increased awareness and reports of suspected incidents. DHS committed additional, albeit temporary, resources to investigate a part of the large number of accumulated, uninvestigated cases — many of which were confirmed incidents of abuse and/or neglect. Child abuse and neglect may simply be on the rise. In 1994, 12.8 of every 1,000 Oklahoma children were confirmed to be victims of abuse and/or neglect.

There is racial disparity in child abuse and neglect statistics. Non-White children make up a larger portion of the population of abused and neglected children (32.8%) than they do of the general population (24.0%). The majority (67.2%) of children abused and/or neglected during the most recent year were White.



COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF CONFIRMED CASES OF CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT - 1994

Nearly [illegible] of the children abused in Oklahoma reside in these counties. (a) Oklahoma, (b) Tulsa



1.	Garvin	37.8 per 1000
2.	Woods	37.1 per 1000
3.	Lincoln	34.5 per 1000
4.	Leflore	28.8 per 1000
5.	Washita	27.6 per 1000
6.	Sequoyah	26.1 per 1000
7.	Alfalfa	25.5 per 1000
8.	Washington	24.8 per 1000
9.	McIntosh	24.7 per 1000
10.	Texas	24.0 per 1000

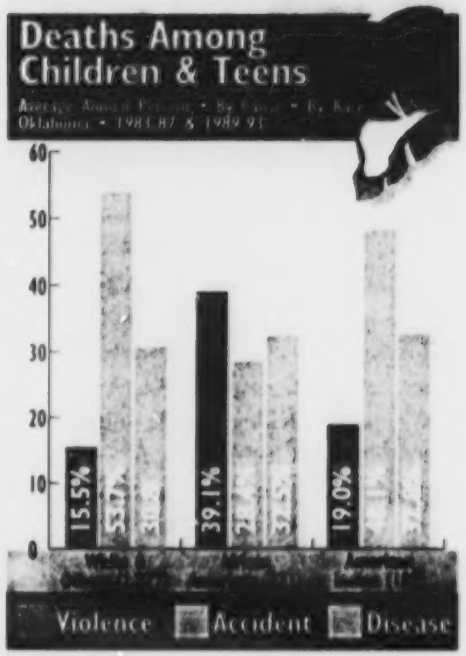
CHILD DEATHS measure the number of deaths of children from ages one through fourteen. *Teen deaths* measure the number of deaths of youth from ages fifteen through nineteen. *Child & teen deaths* combine the death counts for the two age ranges. The data includes all deaths, including those caused by diseases, accidents and violence (murder, suicide and deaths that occur during legal interventions). The *child annual death rate* averages the number of deaths during a five-year period per 100,000 children between ages one through fourteen in the community. The *teen annual death rate* averages the number of deaths during a five-year period per 100,000 children from ages fifteen through nineteen in the community.

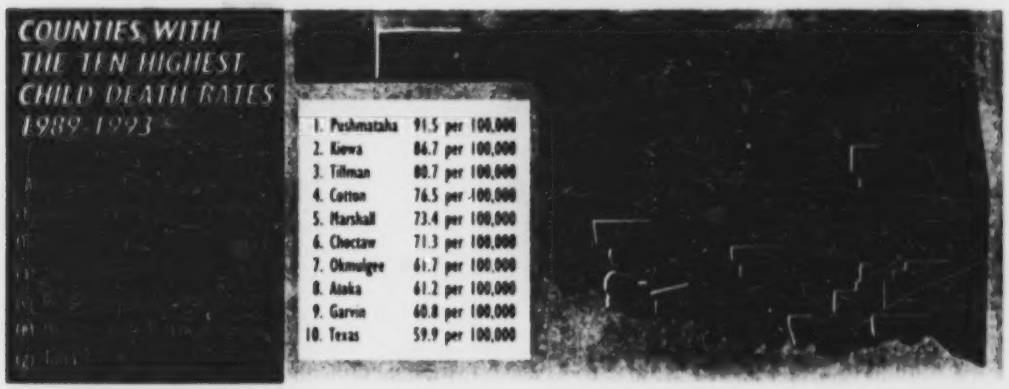
Each year during the early 1980's, an average of well over six hundred (647) children over age one never reached age twenty. Today, that unsettling number has been cut by one-fourth (27.7%) to less than five hundred (468).

For the most recent five-year period on record (1989-1993), an average of about *thirty-four (33.7) out of every 100,000 children age one through fourteen died each year.* During the same time period, more than one hundred (103.5) out of every 100,000 teens age fifteen through nineteen died each year. Although Oklahoma's ranking relative to other states improved from 38th to 32nd during the most recent years measured, the state child death rate is still among the highest in the nation.

Overall, Oklahoma children and teens are more likely to die of accidents (50.2%) than diseases (31.1%) or violence (18.6%). The most frequent cause of death for young children is disease (46.1%). Most teen deaths (55.9%) are accidental. Violence is common among teens. More than one-fourth of all teen deaths (27.2%) result from violence.

Data from recent years (1989-1993) reveals staggering differences between the White and African




COUNTIES WITH
THE TEN HIGHEST
CHILD DEATH RATES
1989-1993
1. Pushmataha 91.5 per 100,000
2. Kiowa 86.7 per 100,000
3. Tillman 80.7 per 100,000
4. Cotton 76.5 per 100,000
5. Marshall 73.4 per 100,000
6. Choctaw 71.3 per 100,000
7. Okmulgee 61.7 per 100,000
8. Atoka 61.2 per 100,000
9. Garvin 60.8 per 100,000
10. Texas 59.9 per 100,000

American races in the cause of death. Most Whites under age twenty who die (53.7%), die an accidental death. The most common cause of death among young African Americans is violence (39.1%). If the person is a teenager, the differences are more extreme. *Two-thirds (63.3%) of all African American teenagers who die in Oklahoma, die by violence.* Causes of death for American Indian children more closely parallel those for White children.

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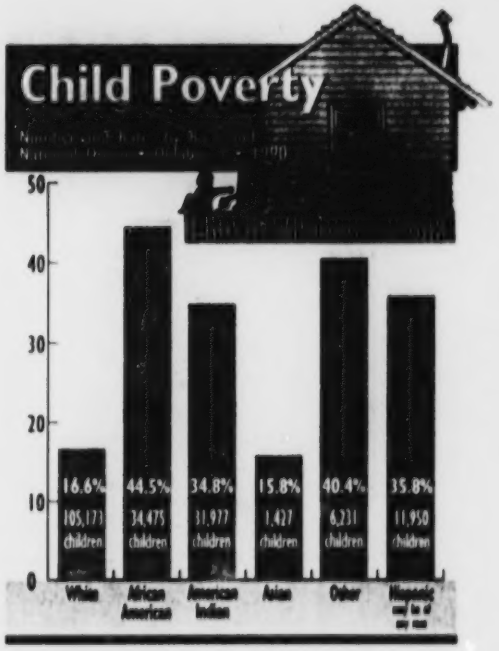
CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY

CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY refers to children under age eighteen who live in families with incomes below the poverty line. The data counts children who are related to the family head by birth, marriage or adoption and includes relatives such as nieces and nephews. The poverty line is an amount of money used by the federal government as a guideline to measure poverty. A family is classified as poor if its income falls below this minimum standard. Poor children are less likely than non-poor children to eat a nutritious diet, to stay warm in the winter, to receive adequate health care, to finish their education. Poor children are three times more likely than non-poor children to die in their childhood. The *poverty rate* measures the percent of children living in the community who are poor.

"...Oklahoma's youngest were Oklahoma's poorest."

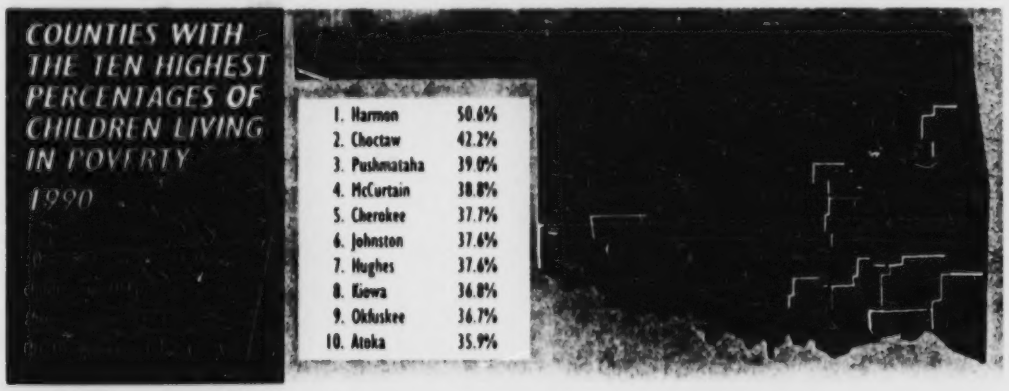
One third of the poor in Oklahoma are children. In 1990, almost one hundred eighty thousand (179,283) Oklahoma children lived in poverty — forty thousand more than ten years earlier. *The poverty rate among Oklahoma children skyrocketed from 15.7 percent in 1980 to 21.7 percent in 1990.* Recent estimates place Oklahoma among the poorest states in the nation with close to one in every four children living in poverty.



In 1990 Oklahoma's youngest were Oklahoma's poorest. One-fourth (25.3%) of Oklahoma's infants, toddlers and preschool children lived in poverty.

Oklahoma child poverty is racist. African American children, American Indian children and children of Hispanic origin are more than twice as likely to be poor than White children.

Half of all female-headed families with children (48.3%) live in poverty. Rates worsen to three-quarters (72.9%) if the children are very young and the mother is not White.

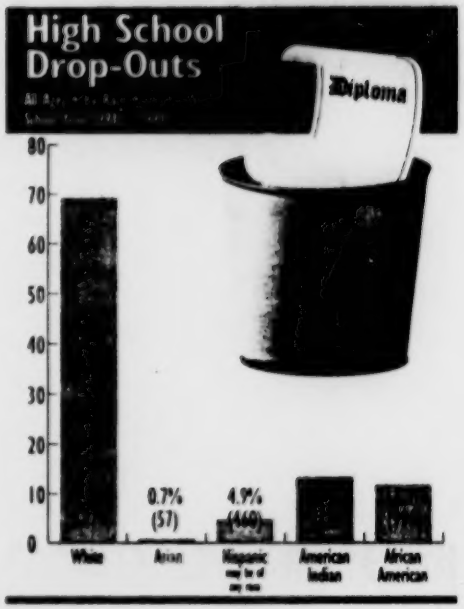


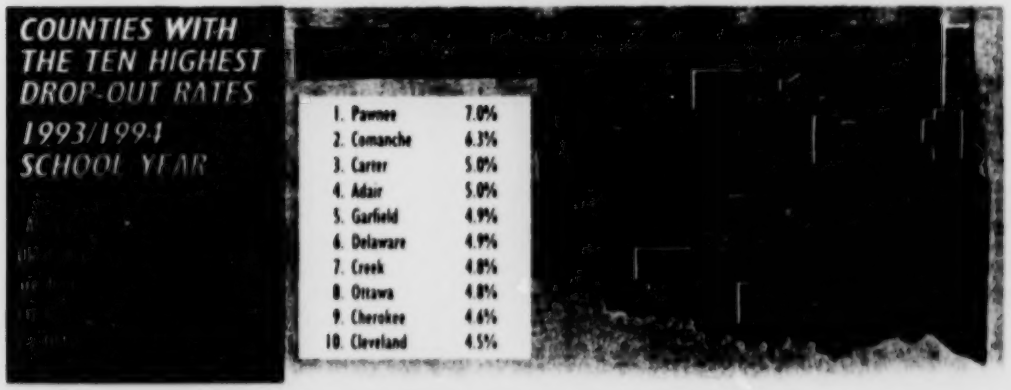
"During the most recent year on record...more than eight thousand...Oklahoma children quit school."

DROP-OUT means a student of any age in grades seven through twelve who quits school. The data counts students from both public and state accredited private schools. The consequences of being under-educated frequently include poverty, adverse health risks, high rates of substance abuse, little employment opportunity, poor earning ability and the possibility of a lifetime of financial dependence. *Drop-out rates* compare the number of drop-outs under age eighteen to all students in grades nine through twelve.

In the early 1980's, more than ten thousand Oklahoma children quit school each year. The educational status of Oklahoma adults measures this long-term problem of school drop-outs. In 1980, more than one-third (34.0%) of all Oklahomans over age twenty-five were without a high school diploma. Throughout the next decade, Oklahoma made good progress in keeping children in school. By 1990, only about one-fourth (25.4%) had no high school diploma.

Progress has slowed. *During the most recent year on record (school year 1993-94), more than eight thousand (8,506) Oklahoma children quit school.* Current (school year 1993-94) state drop-out rates are identical to those at the beginning of this decade (school year 1989-90).





Both are 3.6%.

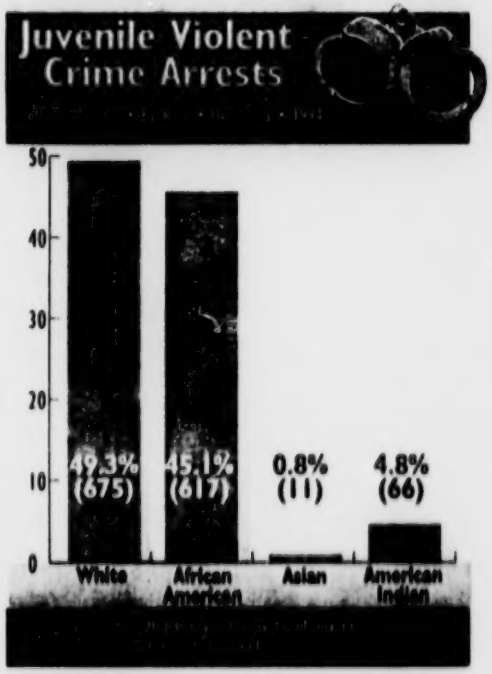
Most students who leave school do so during their high school years. Today, nearly as many girls (45.5%) as boys (54.5%) fail to finish high school. Racial characteristics of Oklahoma children quitting school roughly parallel characteristics in the community-at-large. *Minority children are somewhat more likely to leave school than White children.*

JUVENILE CRIME ARRESTS

JUVENILE CRIME ARRESTS are arrests of young people from the ages of ten through seventeen for violent offenses. Violent offenses include murder, manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault. While policies and practices regarding juvenile arrests may vary from county to county and city to city, it is widely believed that the policies are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crimes. *Juvenile crime arrest rates* compare the number of arrests of youth ages ten through seventeen for violent offenses per 100,000 youths.

A small, but growing, number of Oklahoma children murder, rape, assault or rob other Oklahomans. In 1980, 676 Oklahoma youths from the ages of ten through seventeen were placed under arrest for homicide, forcible rape, robbery or aggravated assault. By 1990, that number increased to 1,188 arrests, then increased again to 1,349 arrests by 1994.

In 1980, the rate of violent crime arrests for Oklahoma youth from the ages of ten through seventeen was 172.4 arrests for every 100,000 youths that age. *By 1994, the rate doubled to 355.4 arrests for every 100,000 youths.* Five Oklahoma counties (Kiowa, Tillman, Muskogee, Hughes and Oklahoma Counties) have juvenile violent crime arrest rates that are more than twice the state average. Two-thirds (67.0%) of all such arrests were made in only four Oklahoma counties. Based on the latest figures available (1992) Oklahoma's rate continues to remain below the corresponding national rate of 483 violent crime arrests for every 100,000 youths from the ages of ten through seventeen. This gap is quickly closing.

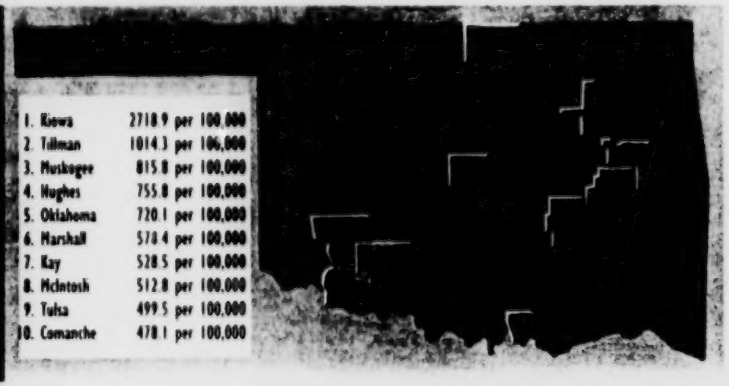


Racial disparity continues to be evident in Oklahoma's juvenile arrest statistics. On a statewide basis, non-White children are over-represented among those arrested for violent crimes. While non-White children make up less than one-fourth (24.0%) of the child population, they make up more than half (50.7 %) of the arrests of children under age eighteen for violent crimes.

Juvenile crime arrest rates are to be viewed in context. *Less than one-half of one percent (0.36%) of Oklahoma's youth are counted among these arrest statistics.*

COUNTIES WITH THE TEN HIGHEST RATES OF JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS

1994



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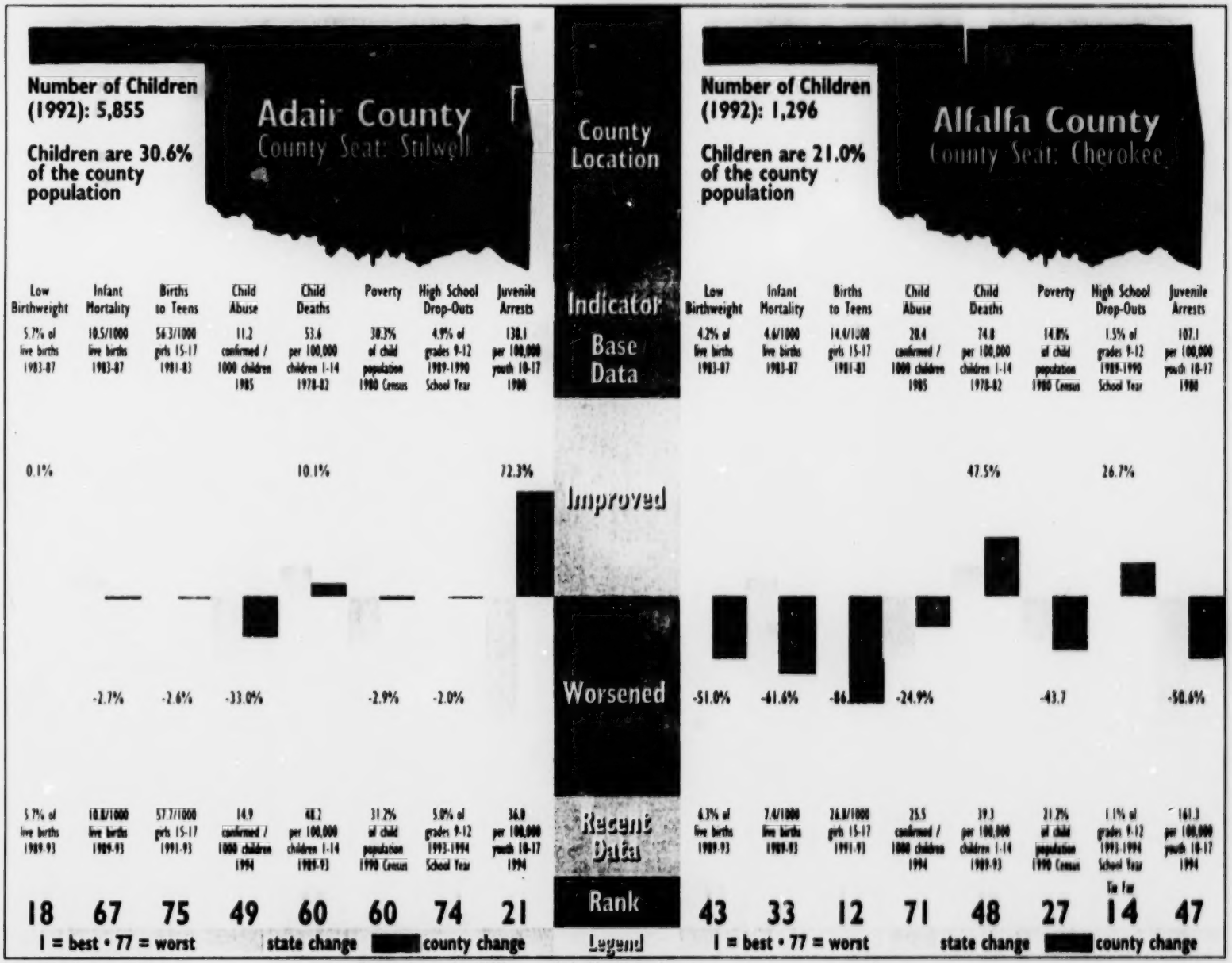
COUNTY BENCHMARKS

Factbook '96



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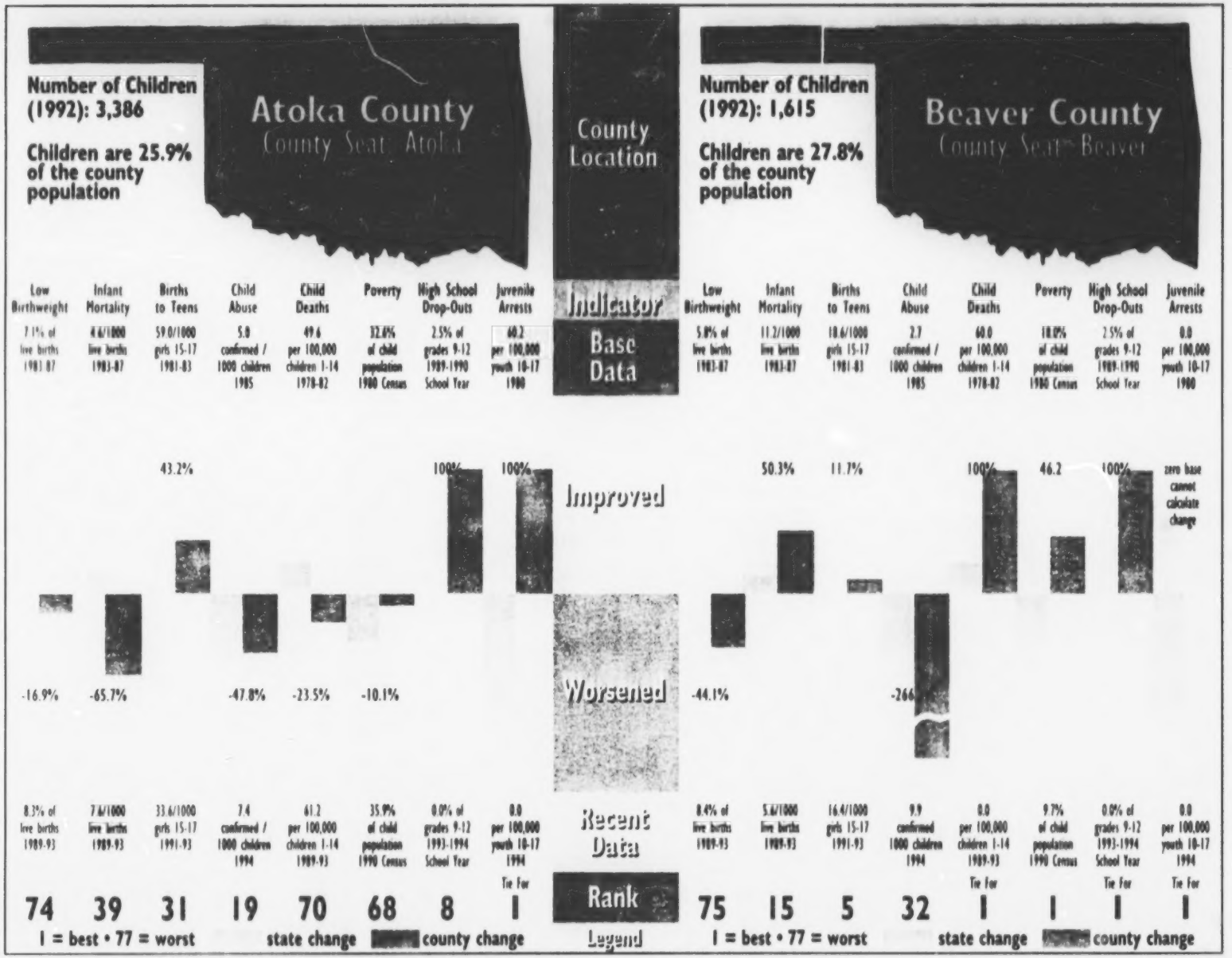

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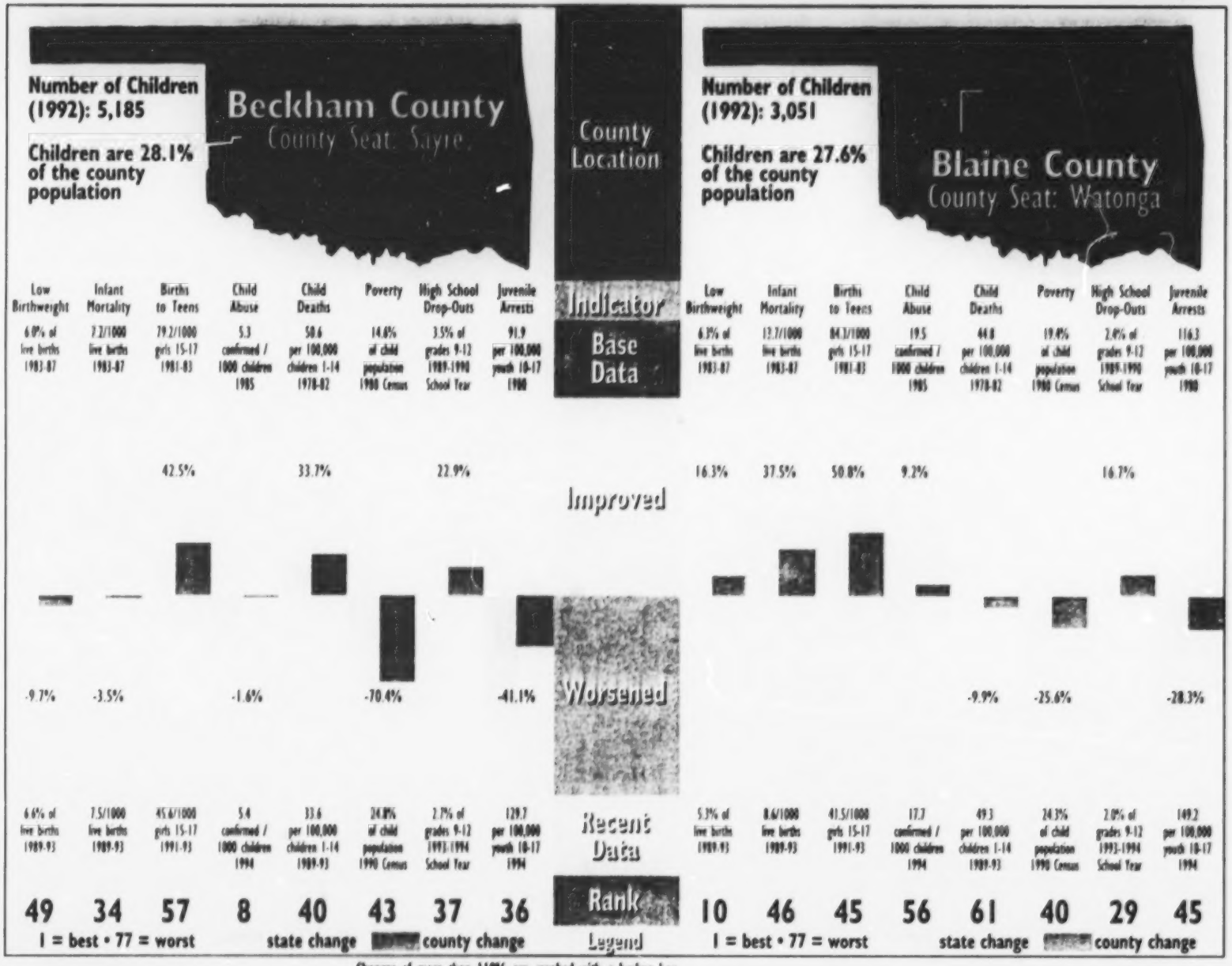

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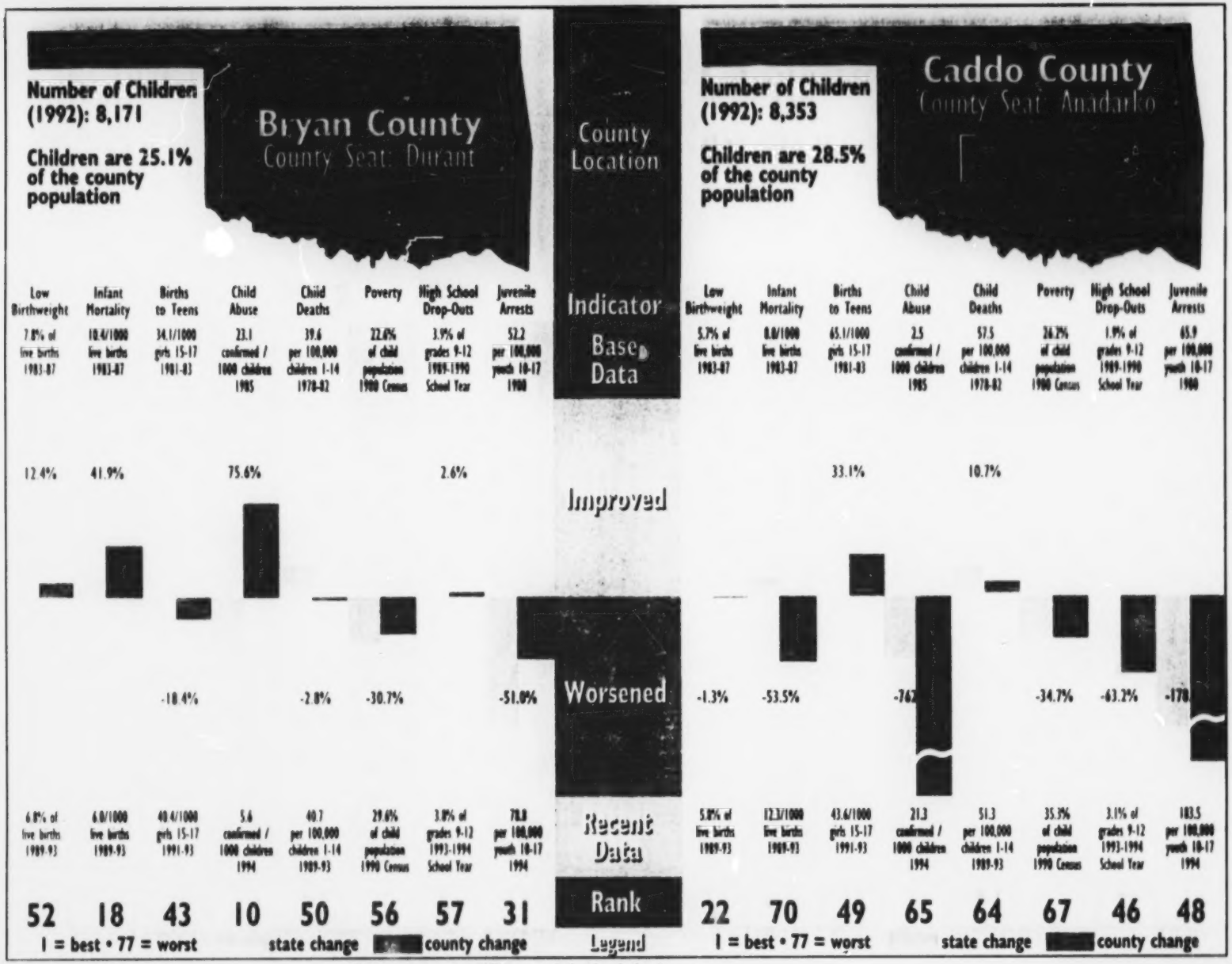

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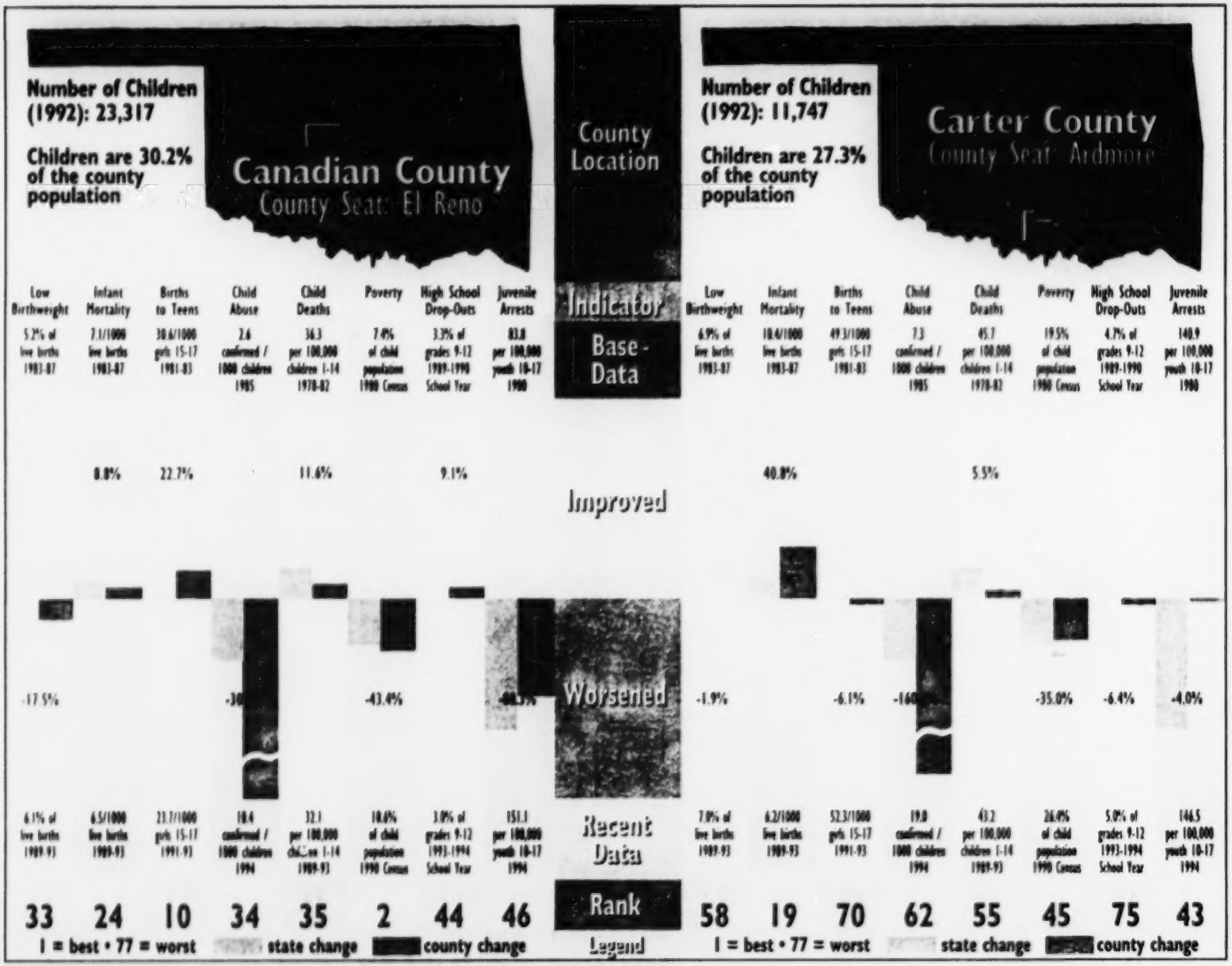

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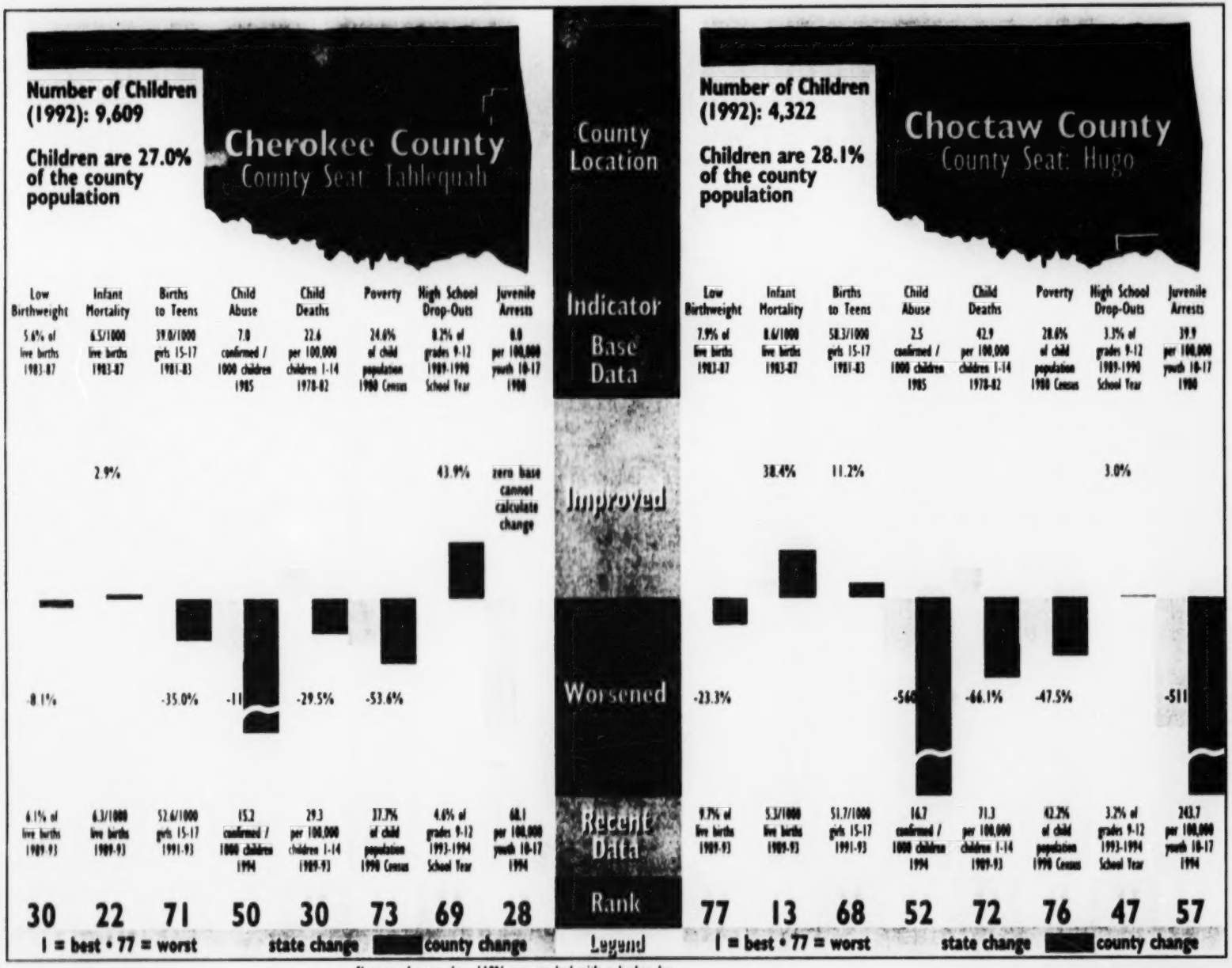

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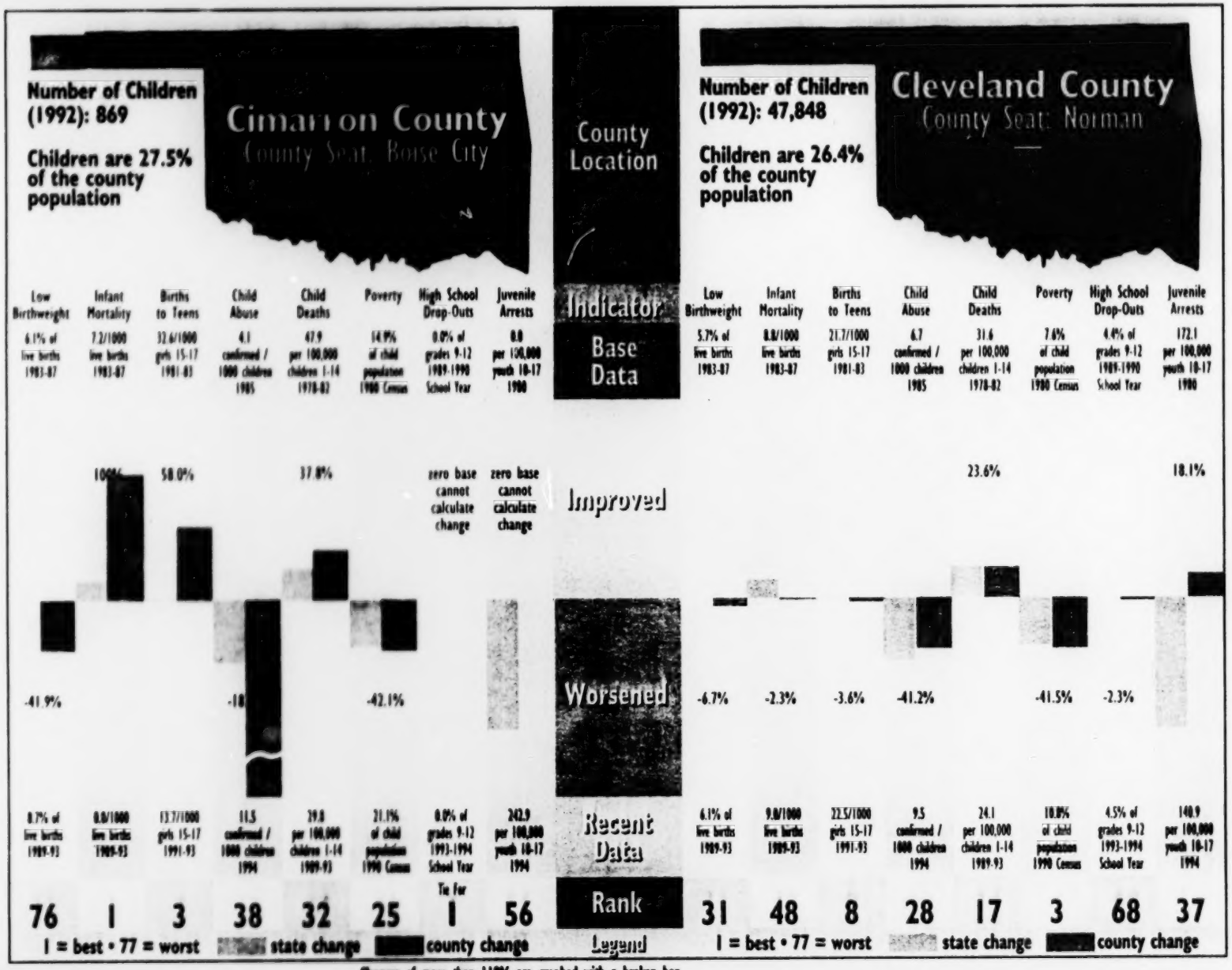

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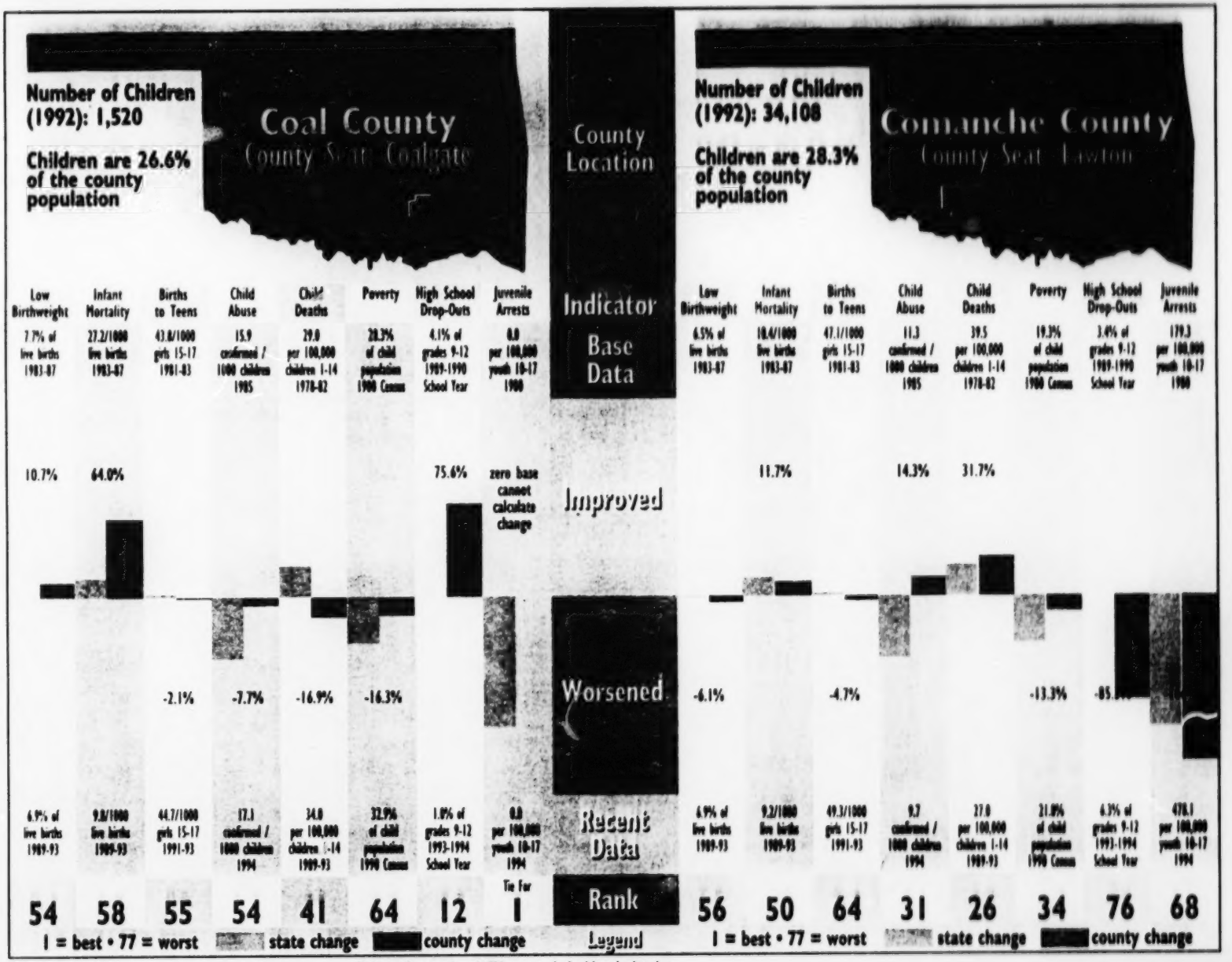

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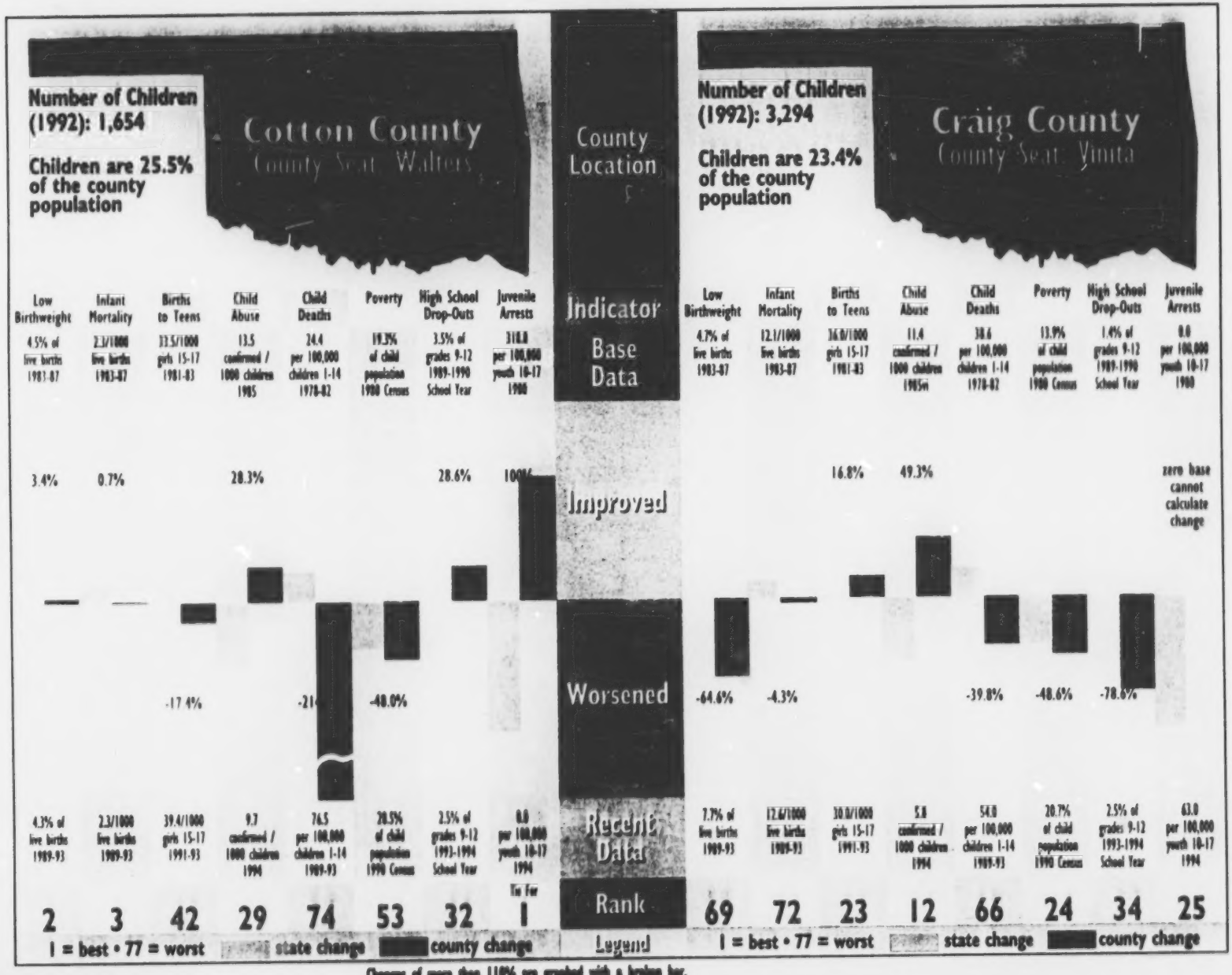

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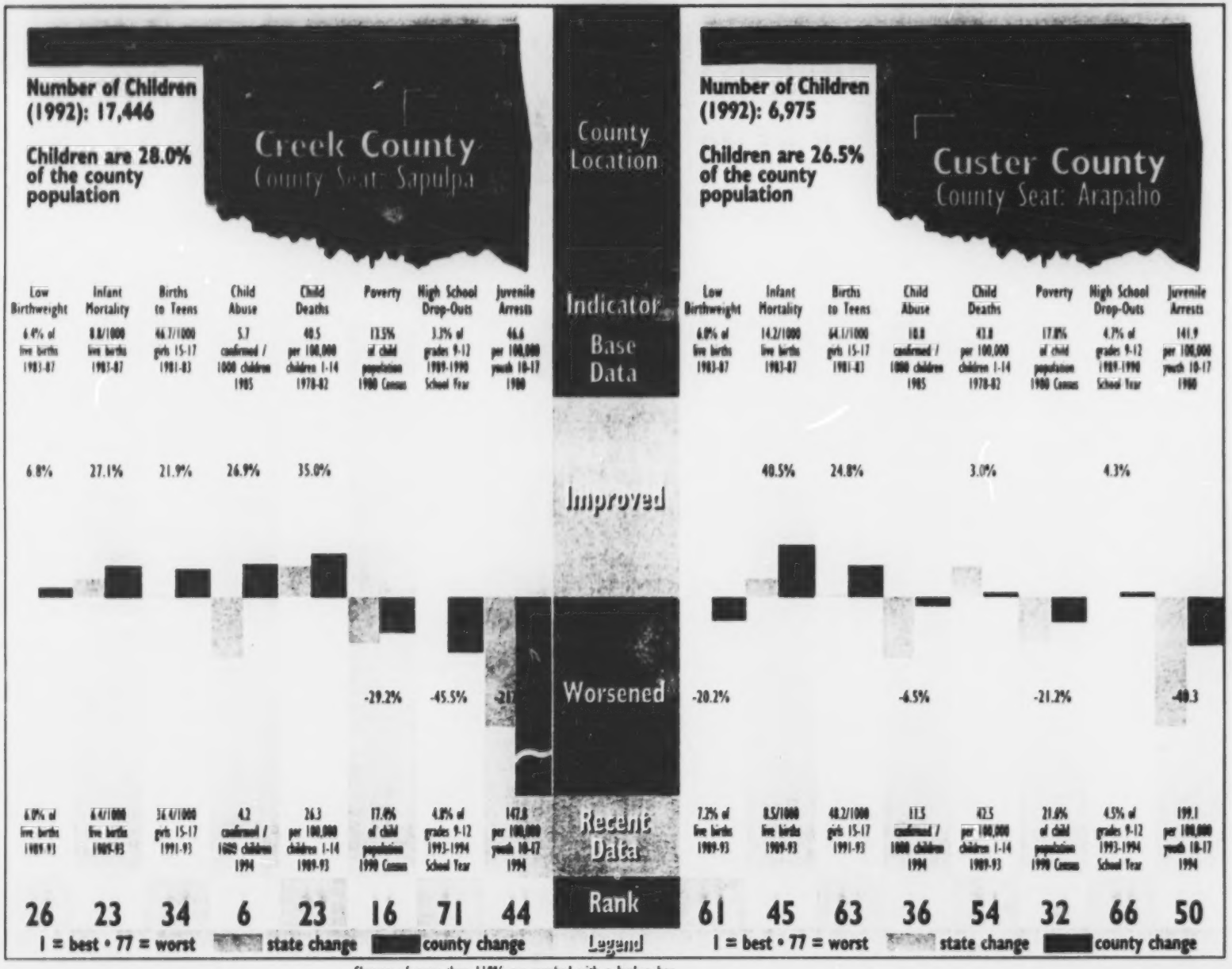

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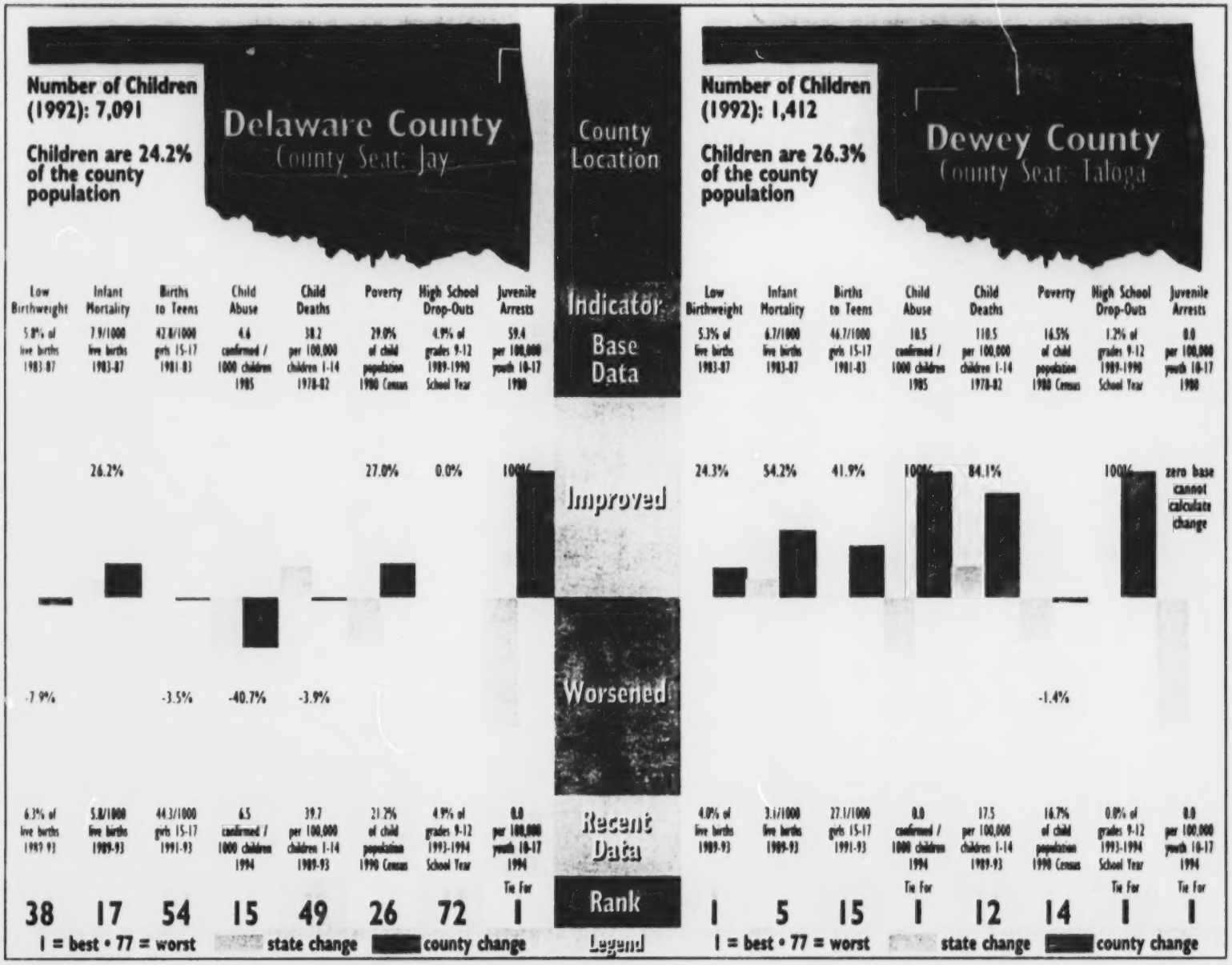

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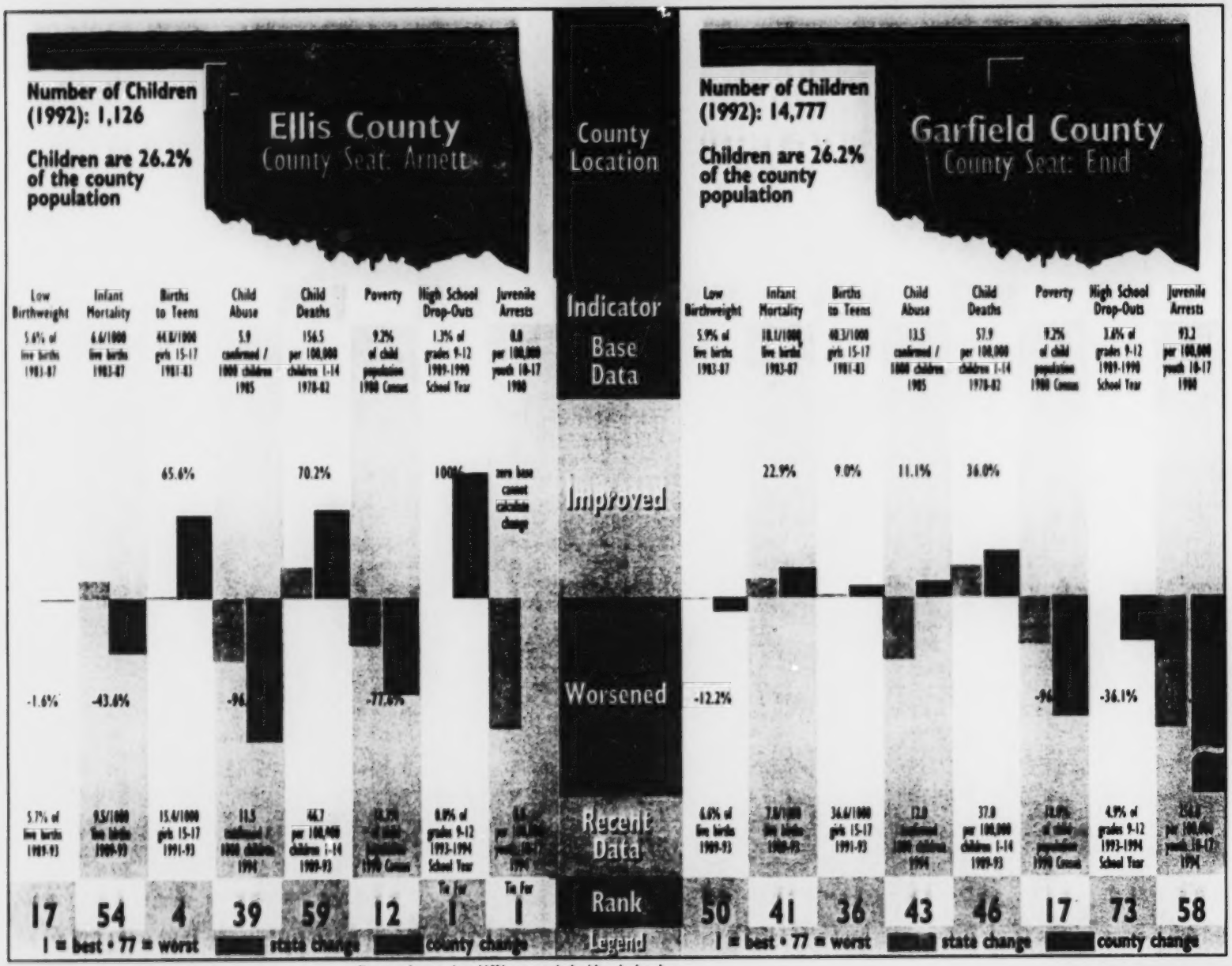

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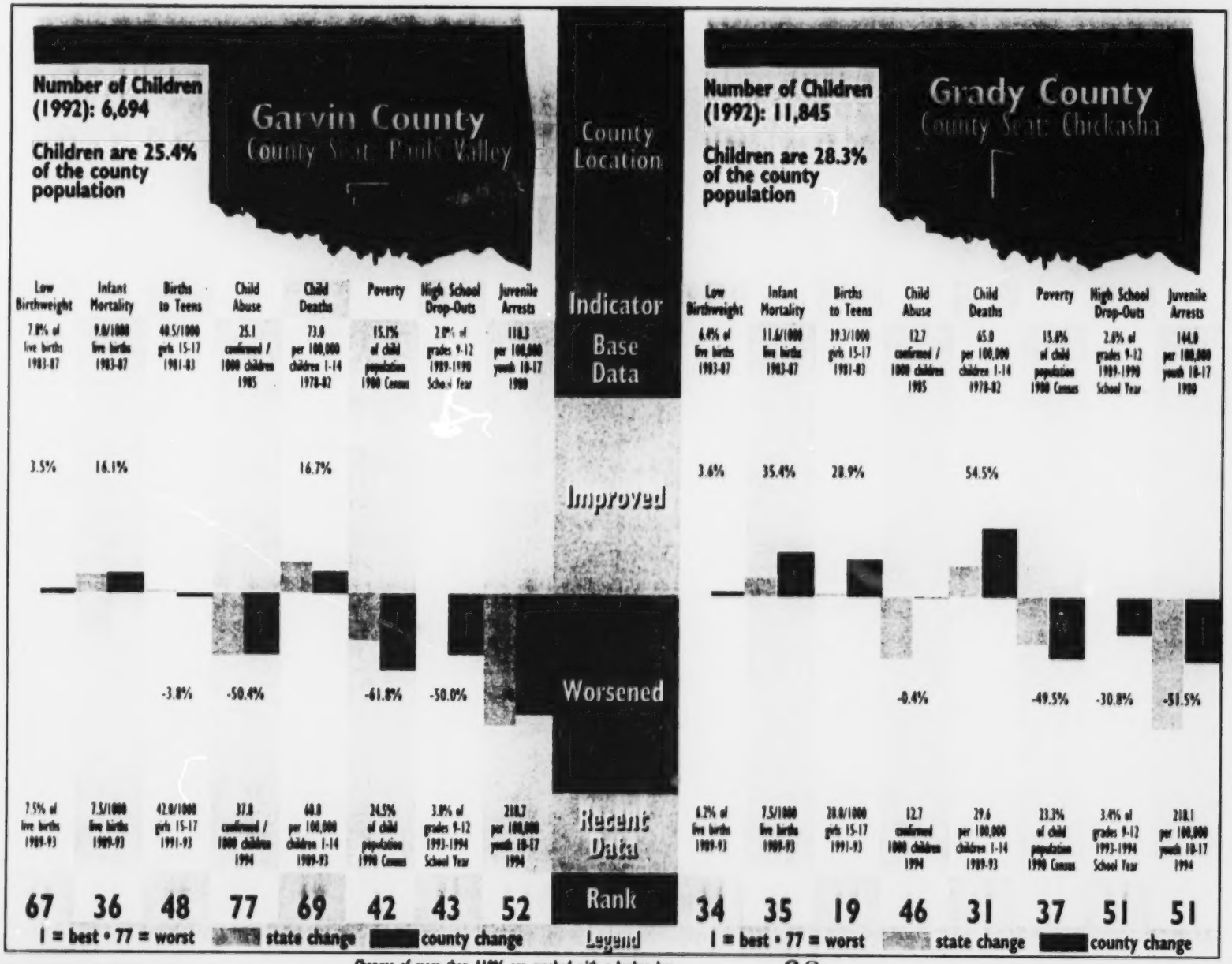

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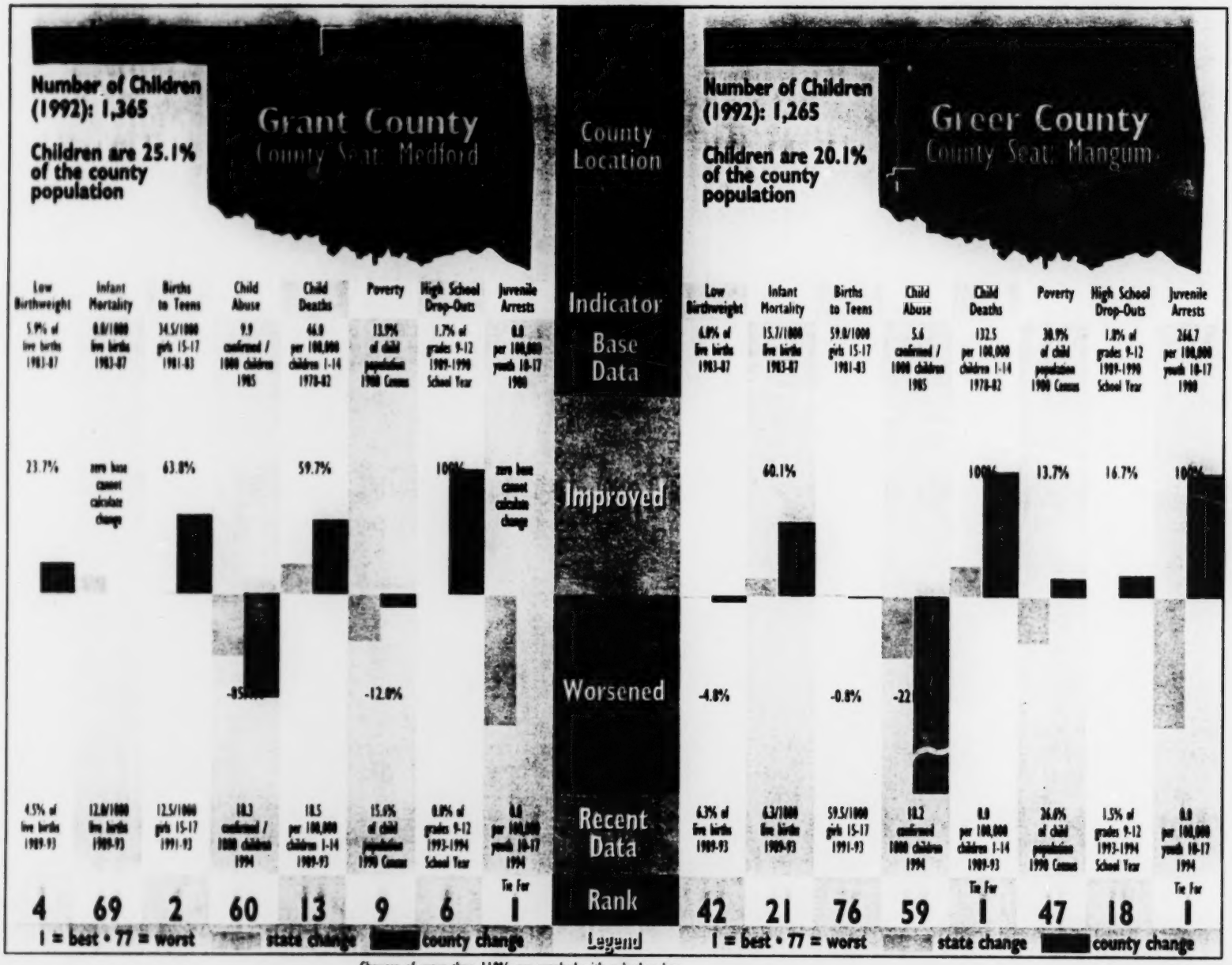

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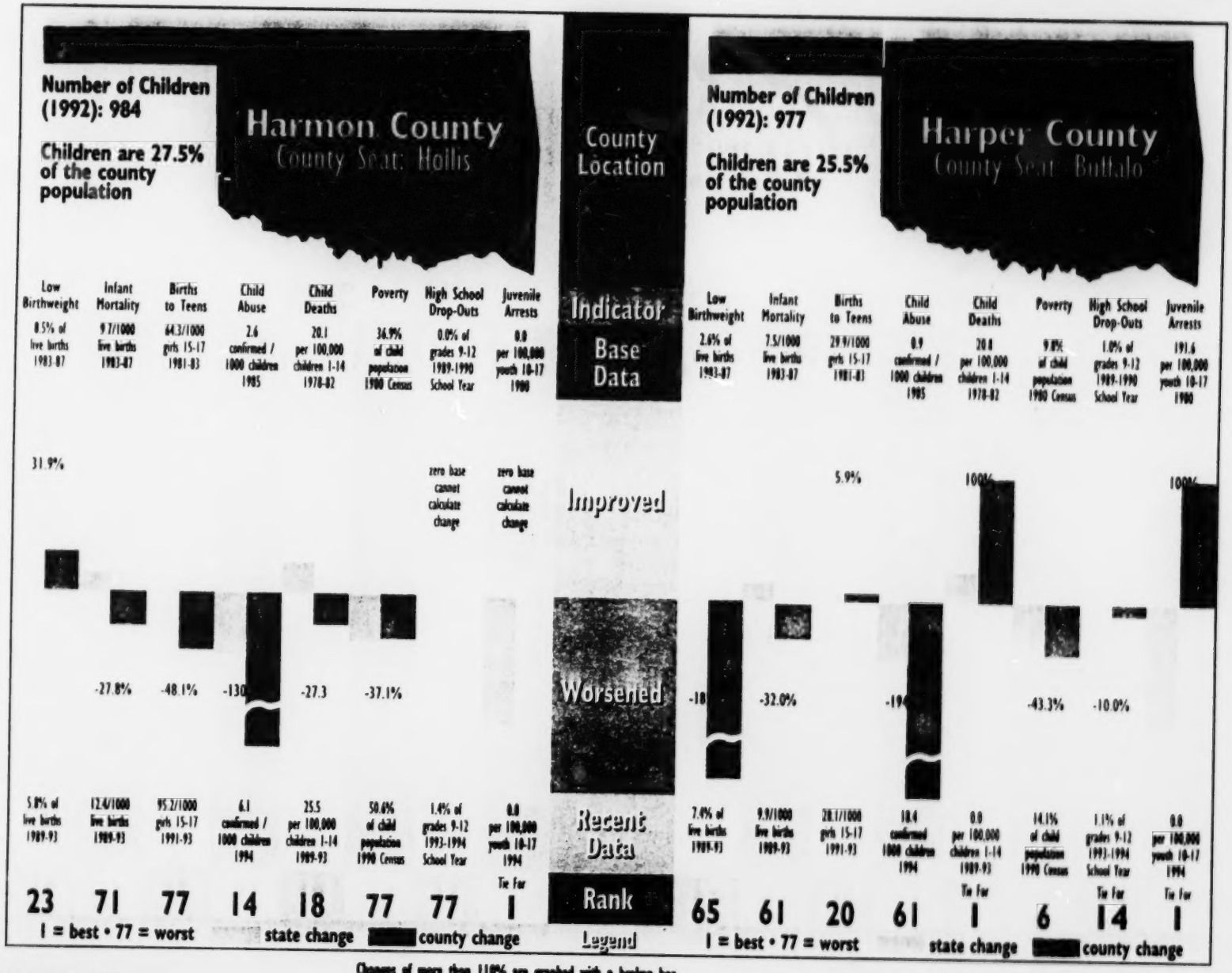

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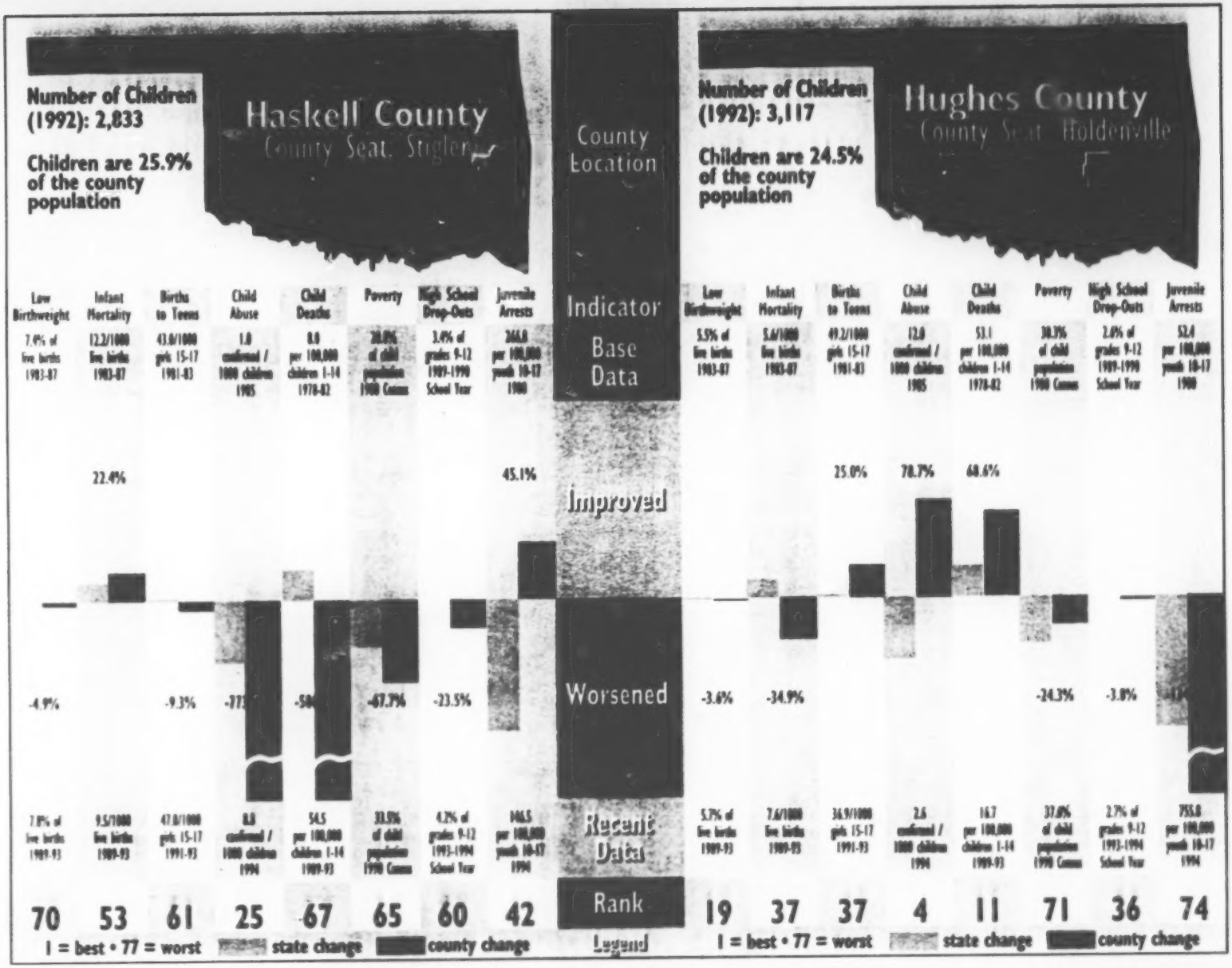

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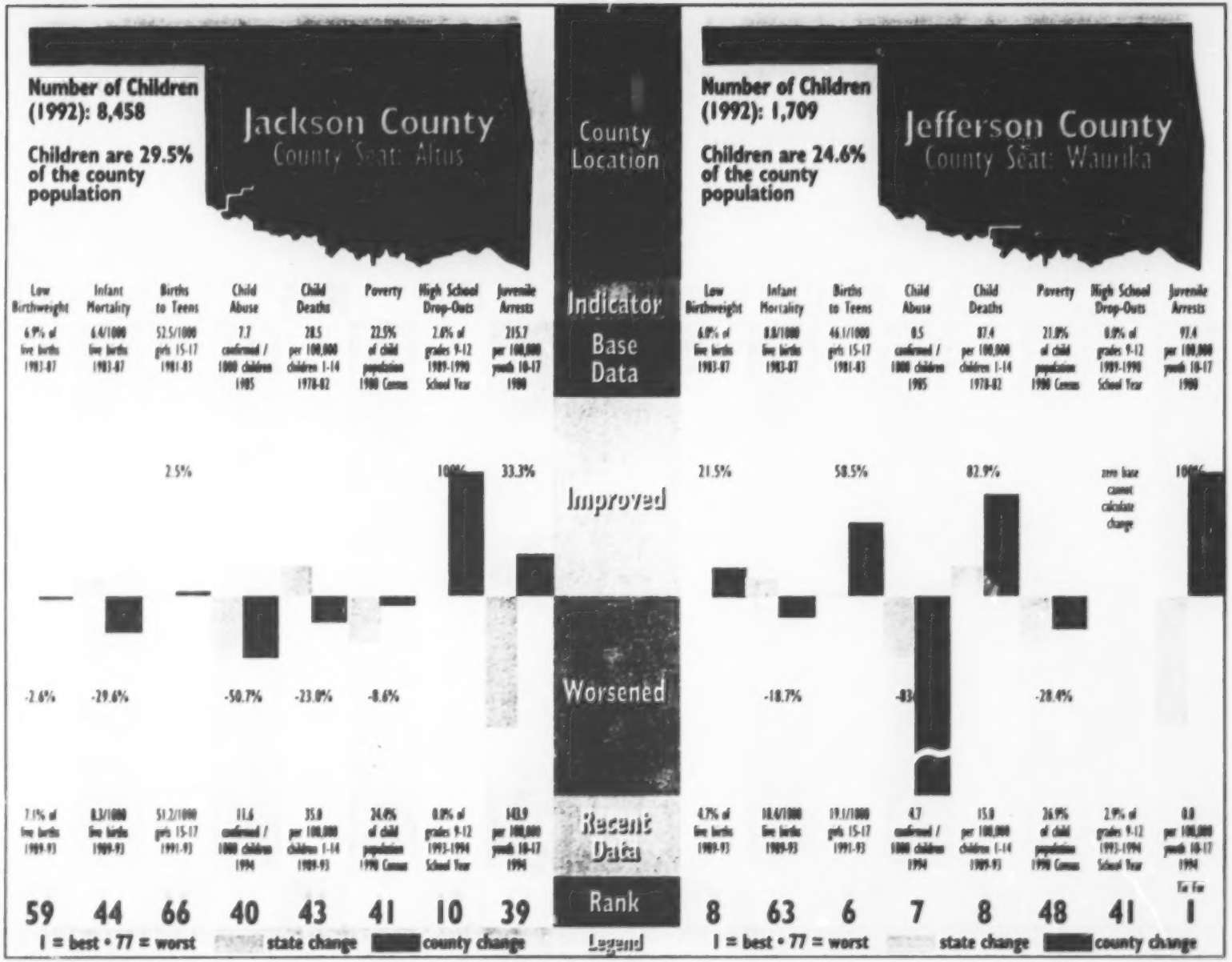

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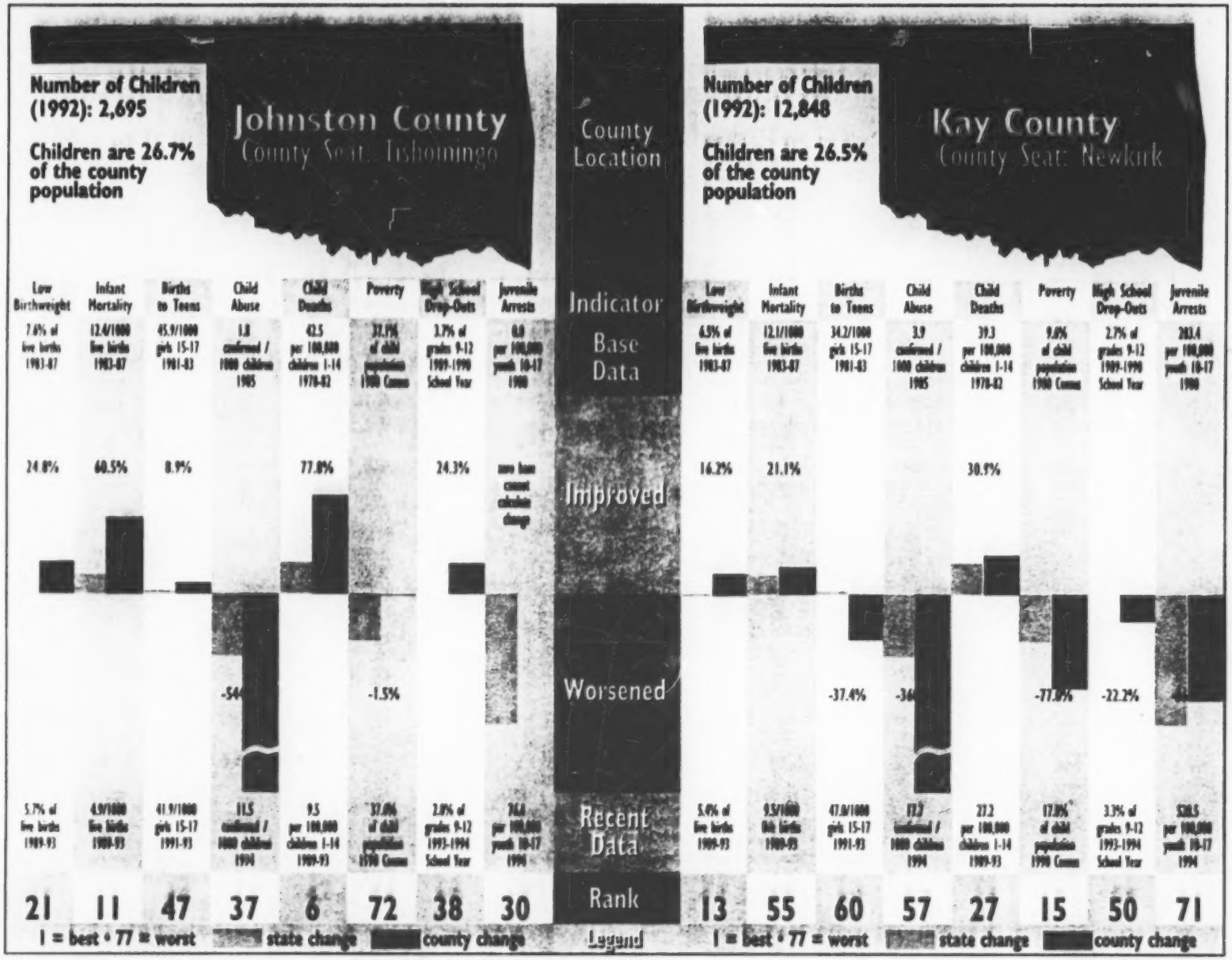

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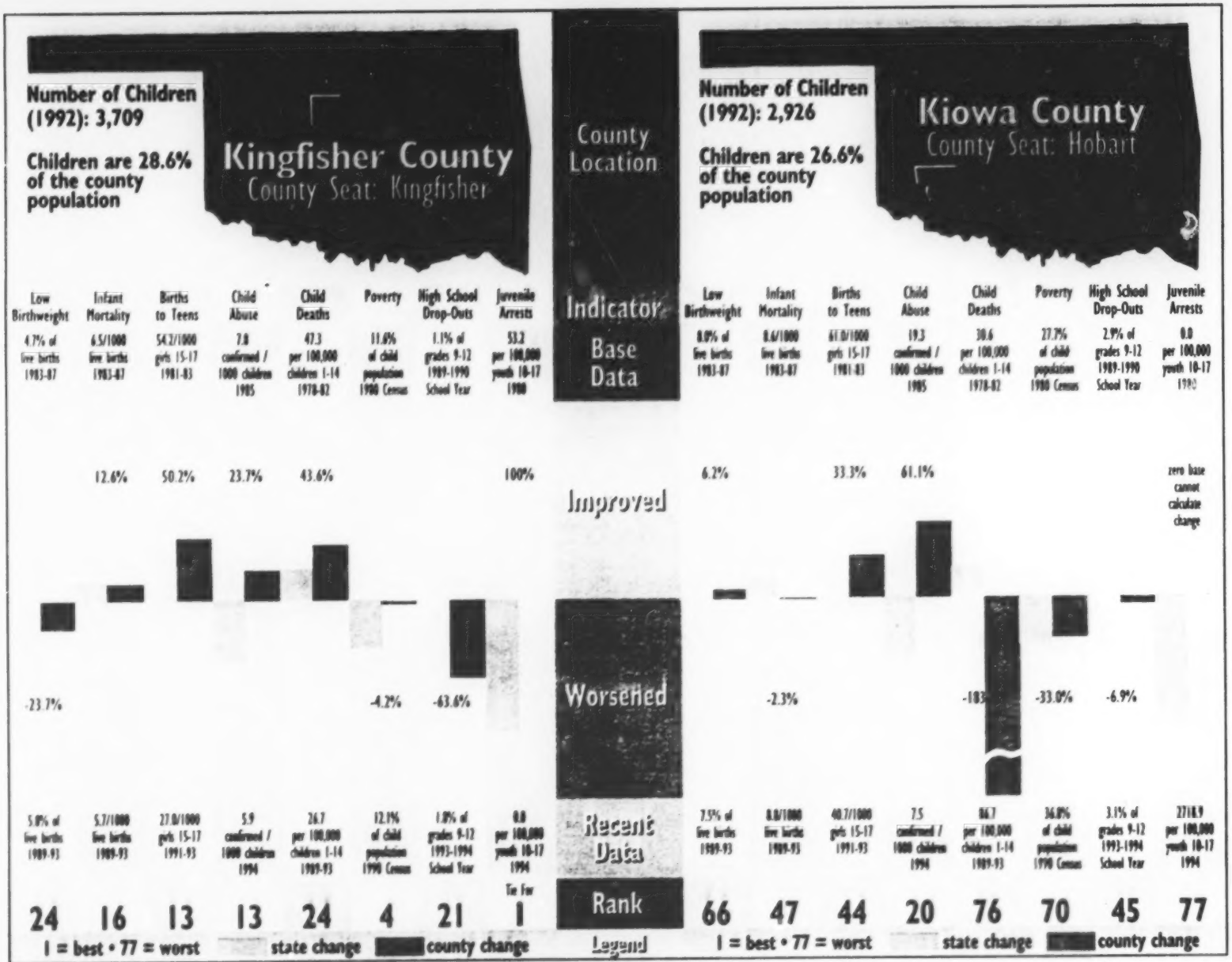
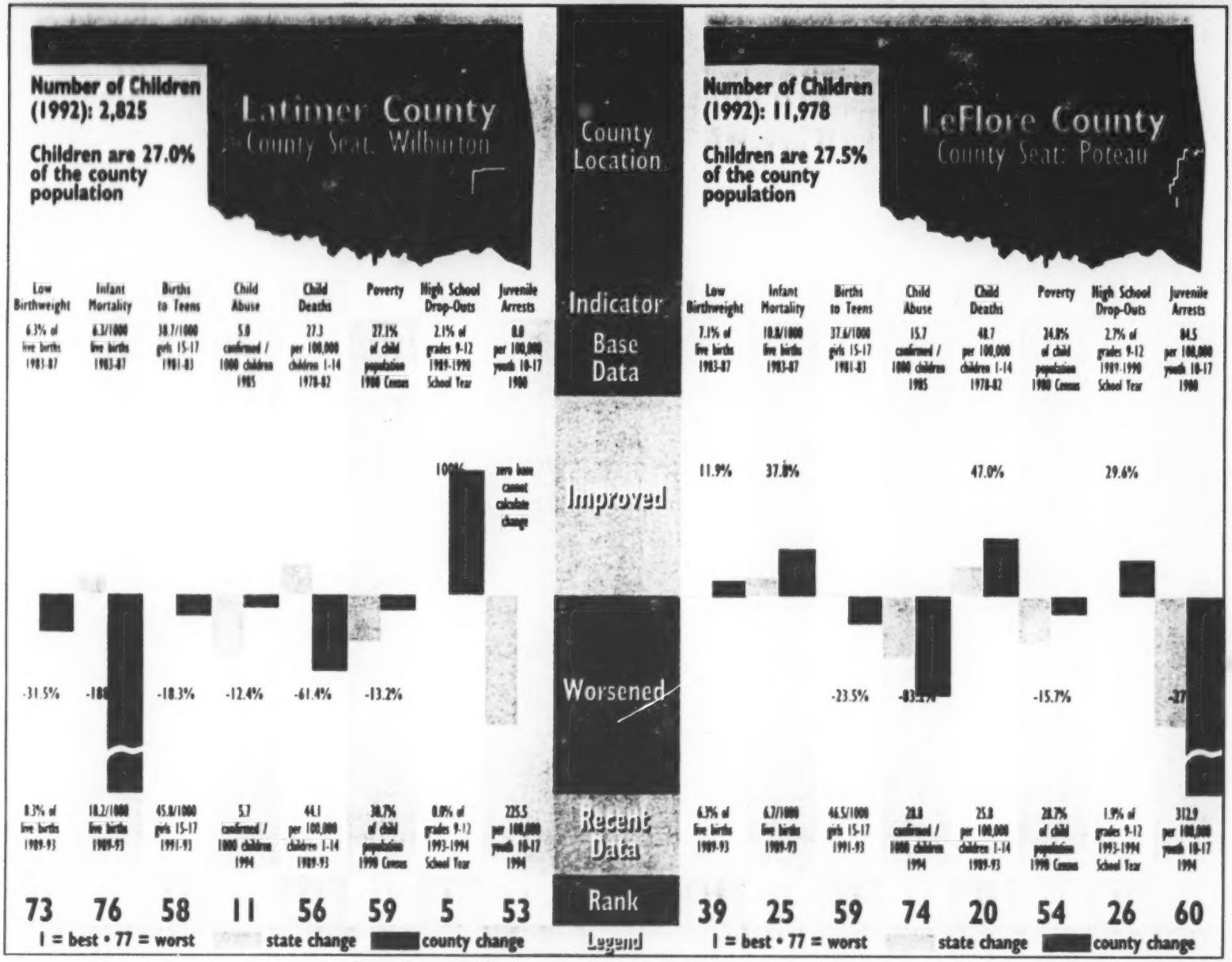

Number of Children (1992): 3,709
Children are 28.6% of the county population
Kingfisher County
County Seat: Kingfisher
County Location
Indicator
Base Data
Recent Data
Rank
Legend
Low Birthweight
Infant Mortality
Births to Teens
Child Abuse
Child Deaths
Poverty
High School Drop-Outs
Juvenile Arrests
4.7% of live births 1983-87
6.5/1000 live births 1983-87
54.2/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
7.8 confirmed / 1000 children 1985
47.3 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
11.6% of child population 1980 Census
1.1% of grades 9-12 1989-1990 School Year
53.2 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
5.0% of live births 1989-93
5.7/1000 live births 1989-93
27.0/1000 girls 15-17 1991-93
5.9 confirmed / 1000 children 1994
26.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1989-93
12.1% of child population 1990 Census
1.0% of grades 9-12 1993-1994 School Year
0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1994
24
16
13
13
24
4
21
1
Tie For
1 = best • 77 = worst
state change
county change
-23.7%
12.6%
50.2%
23.7%
43.6%
-4.2%
-63.6%
100%
Improved
Worsened
Changes of more than 110% are graphed with a broken bar.
Number of Children (1992): 2,926
Children are 26.6% of the county population
Kiowa County
County Seat: Hobart
8.0% of live births 1983-87
8.6/1000 live births 1983-87
61.0/1000 girls 15-17 1981-83
19.3 confirmed / 1000 children 1985
30.6 per 100,000 children 1-14 1978-82
27.7% of child population 1980 Census
2.9% of grades 9-12 1989-1990 School Year
0.0 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1980
7.5% of live births 1989-93
8.0/1000 live births 1989-93
40.7/1000 girls 15-17 1991-93
7.5 confirmed / 1000 children 1994
86.7 per 100,000 children 1-14 1989-93
36.8% of child population 1990 Census
3.1% of grades 9-12 1993-1994 School Year
2718.9 per 100,000 youth 10-17 1994
66
47
44
20
76
70
45
77
1 = best • 77 = worst
state change
county change
6.2%
33.3%
61.1%
-2.3%
-33.0%
-6.9%
zero base cannot calculate change



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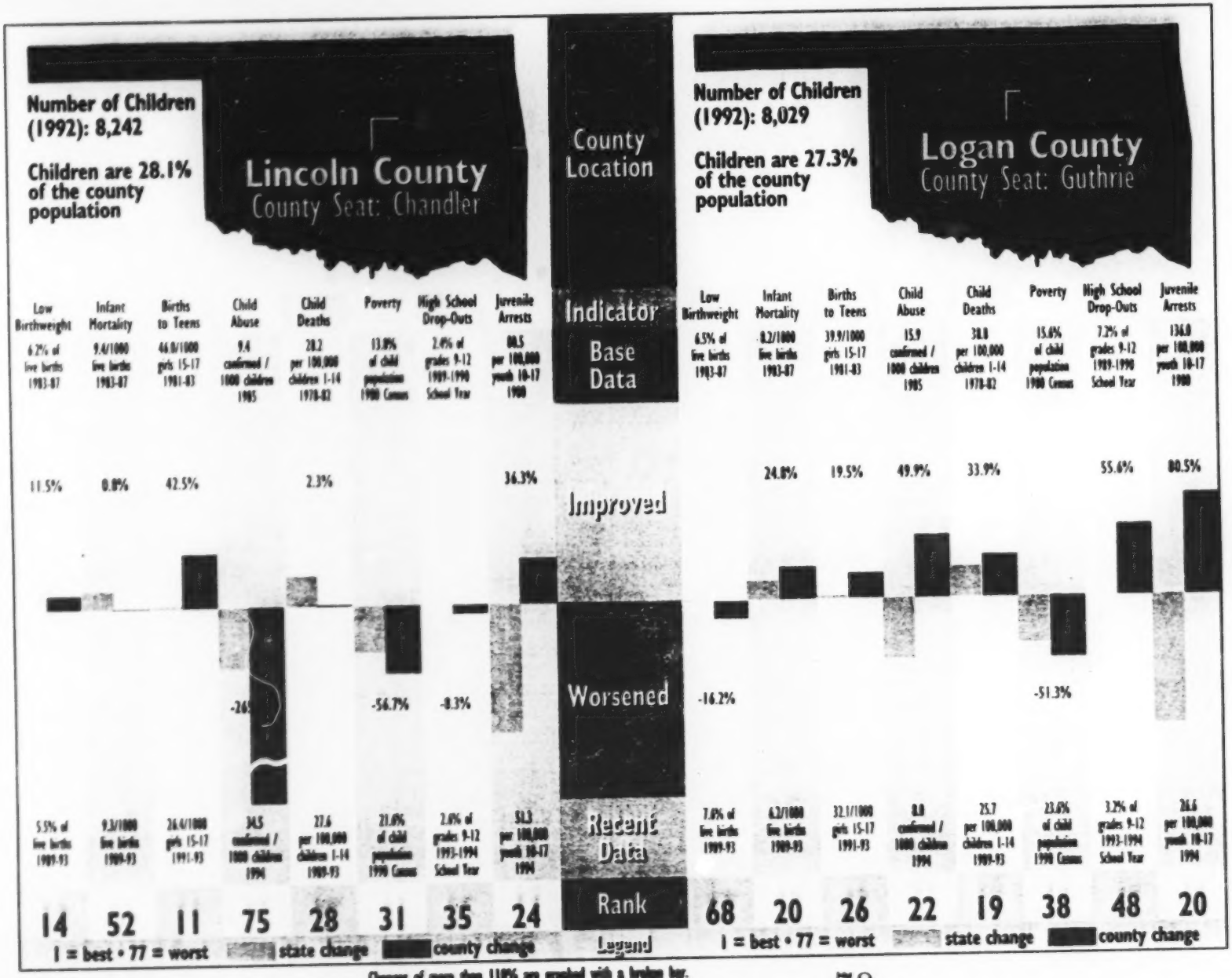

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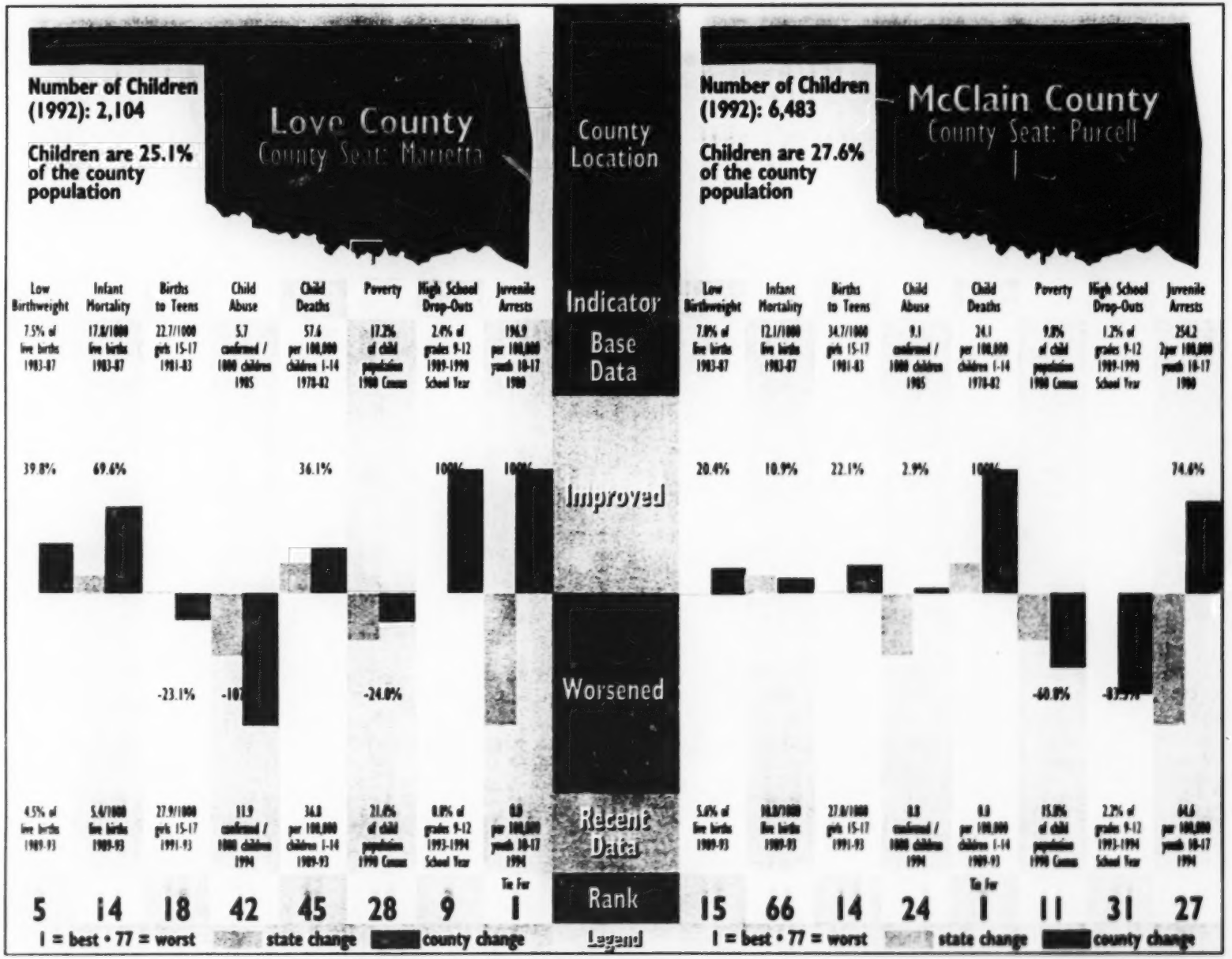

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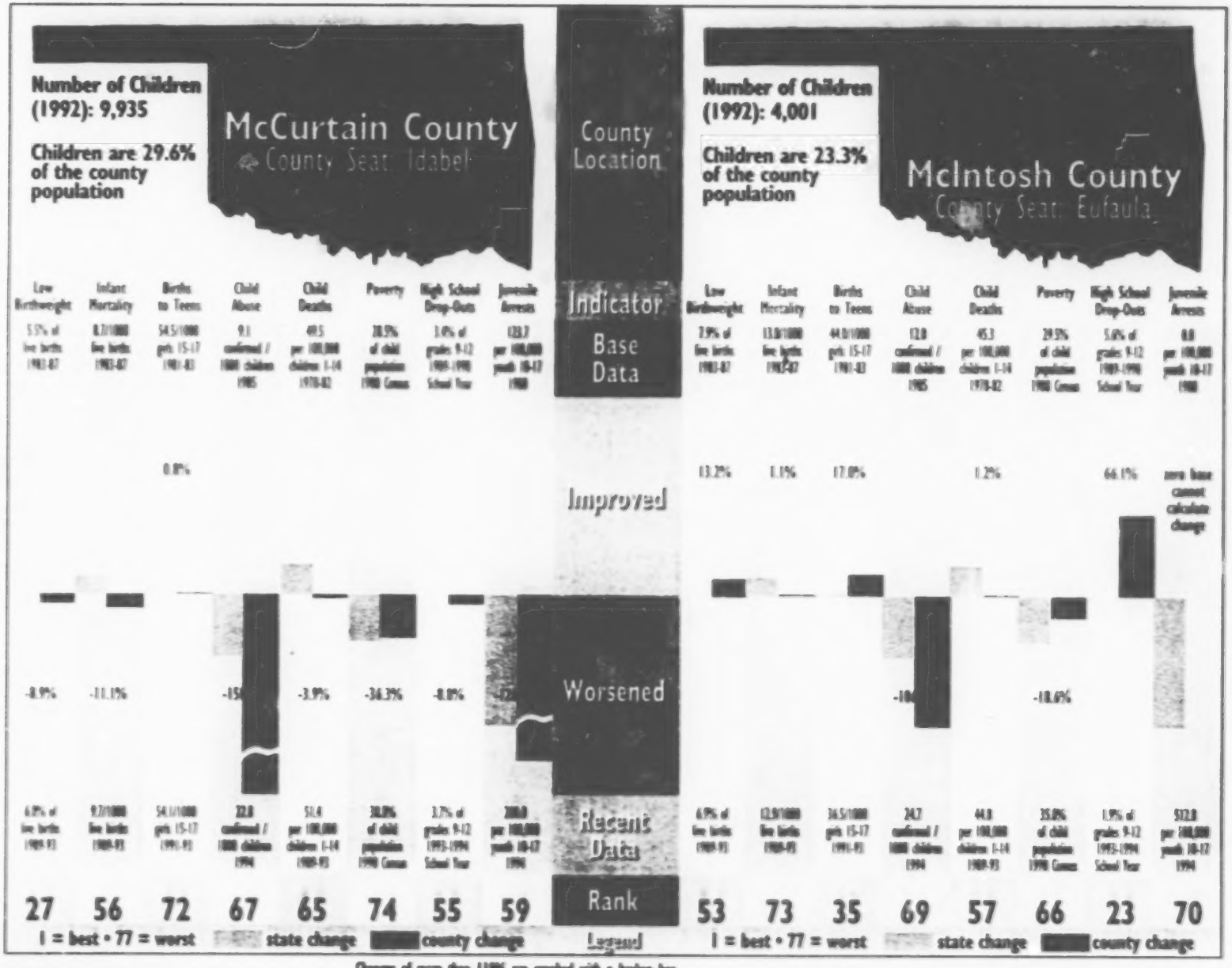

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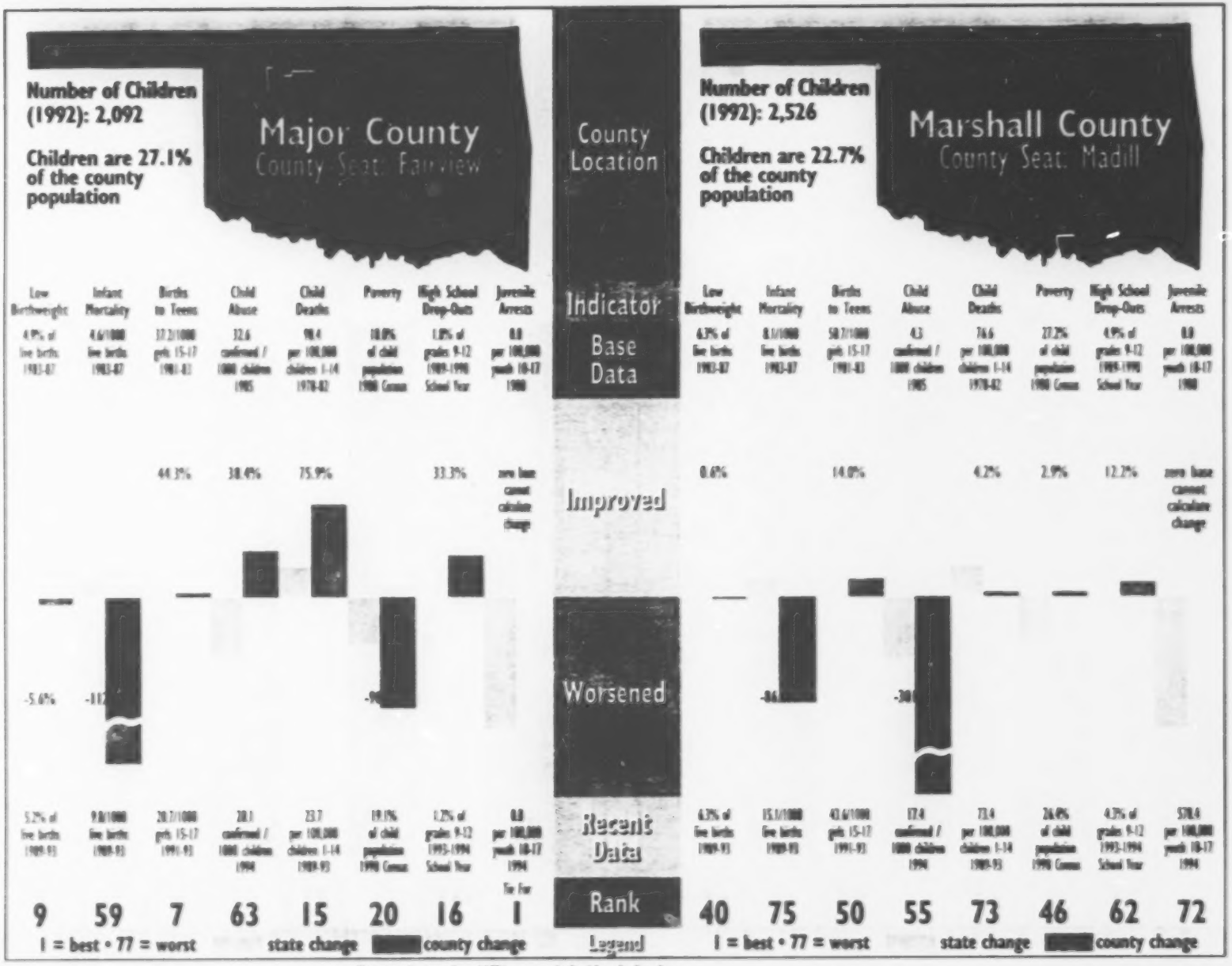

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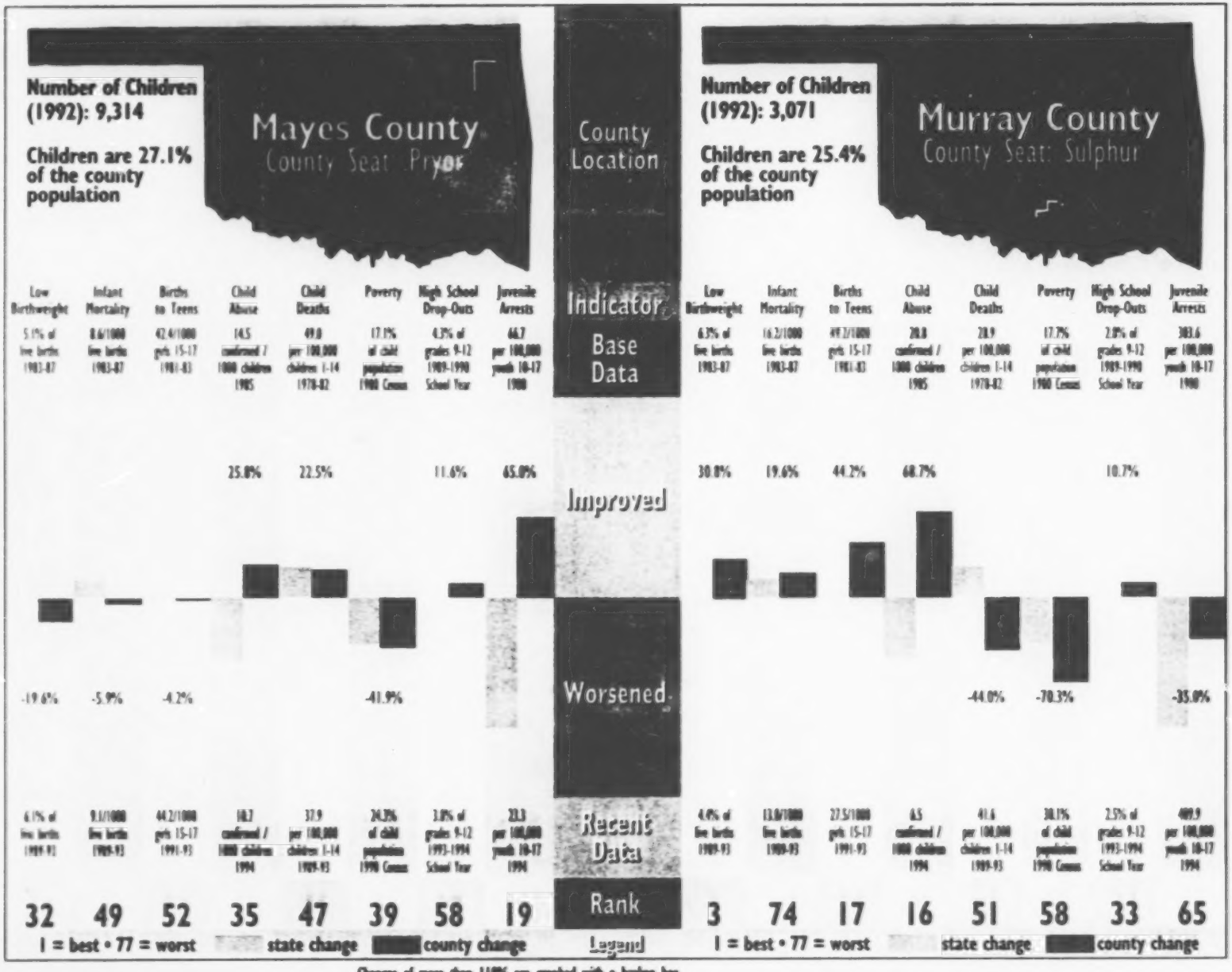

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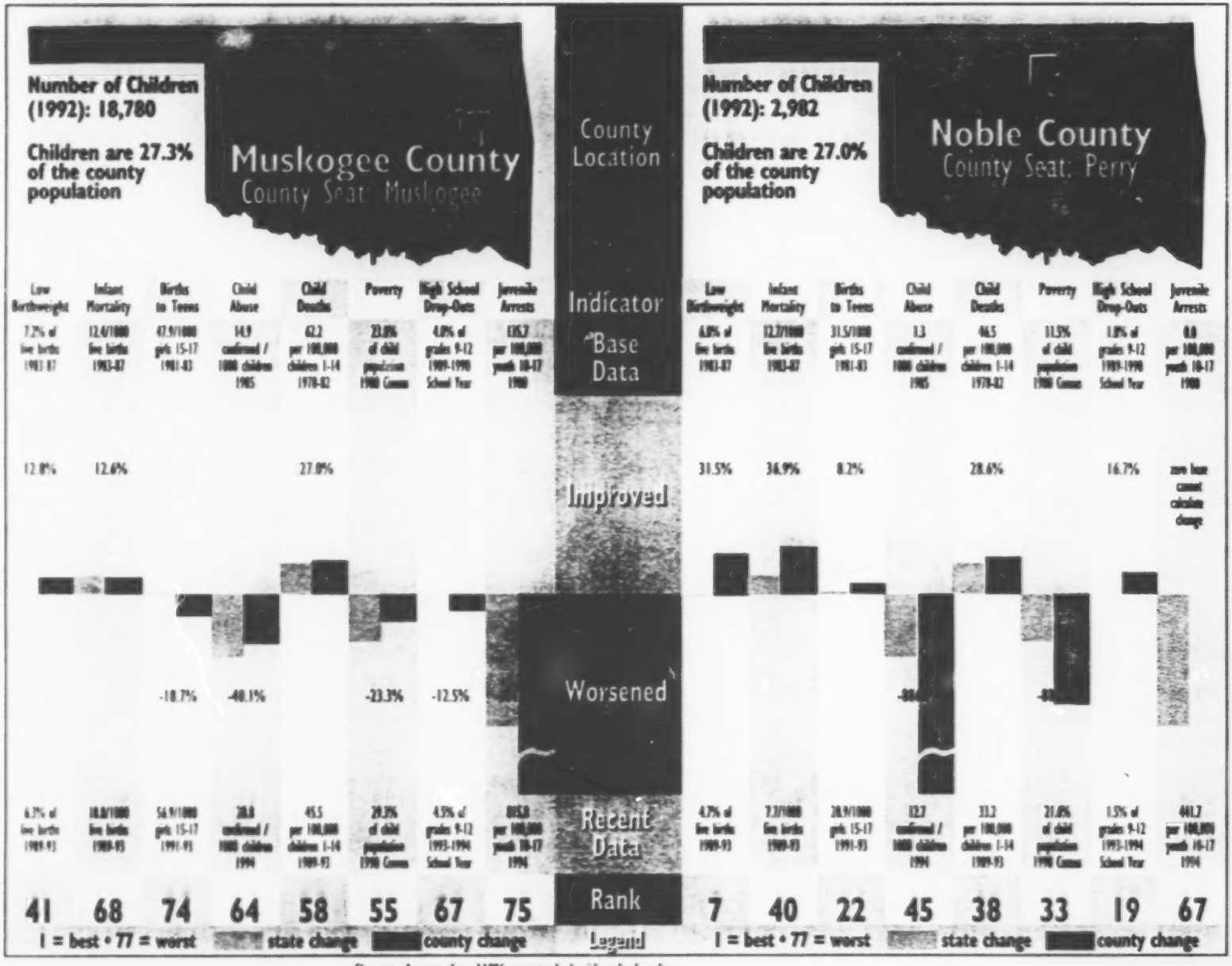

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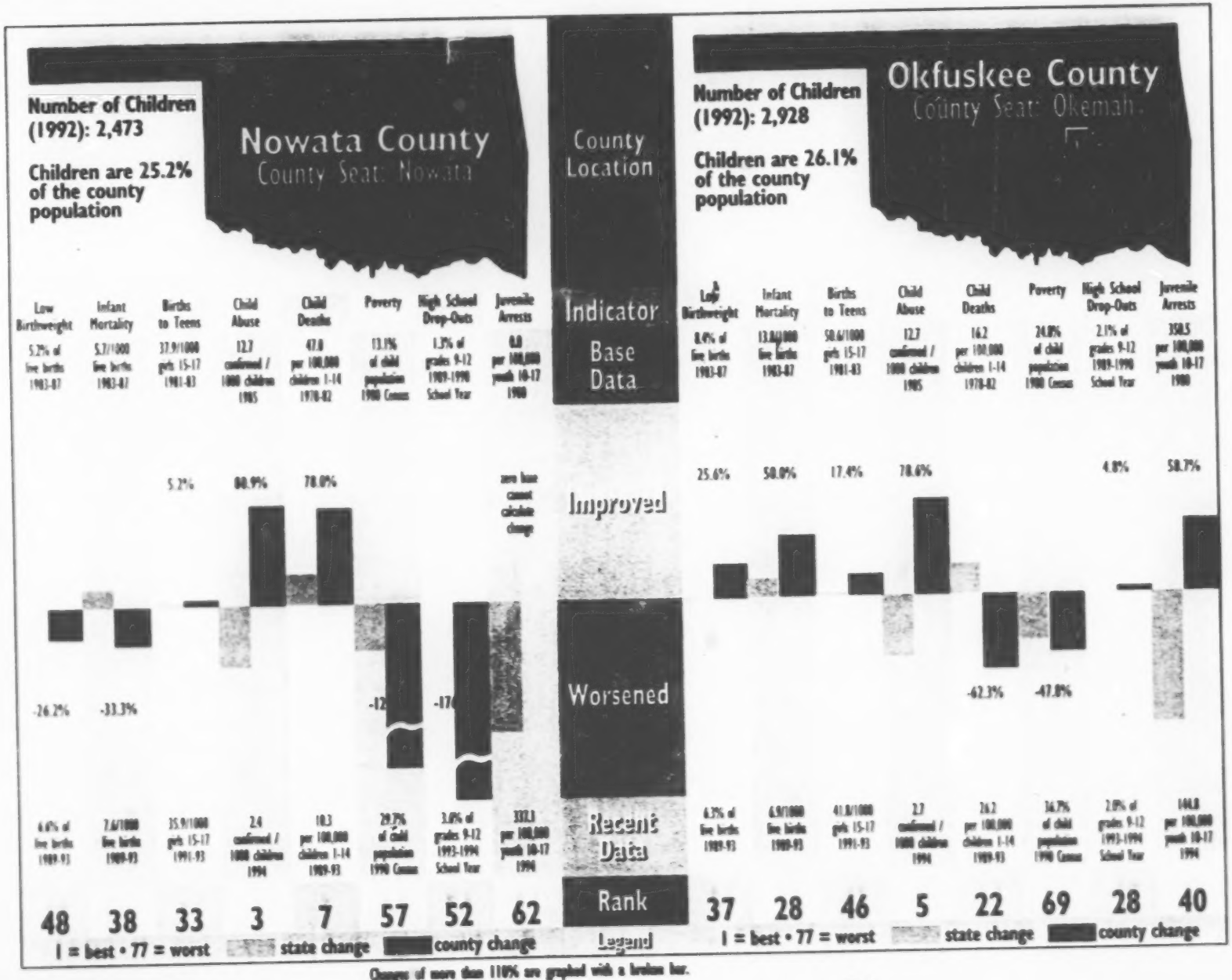

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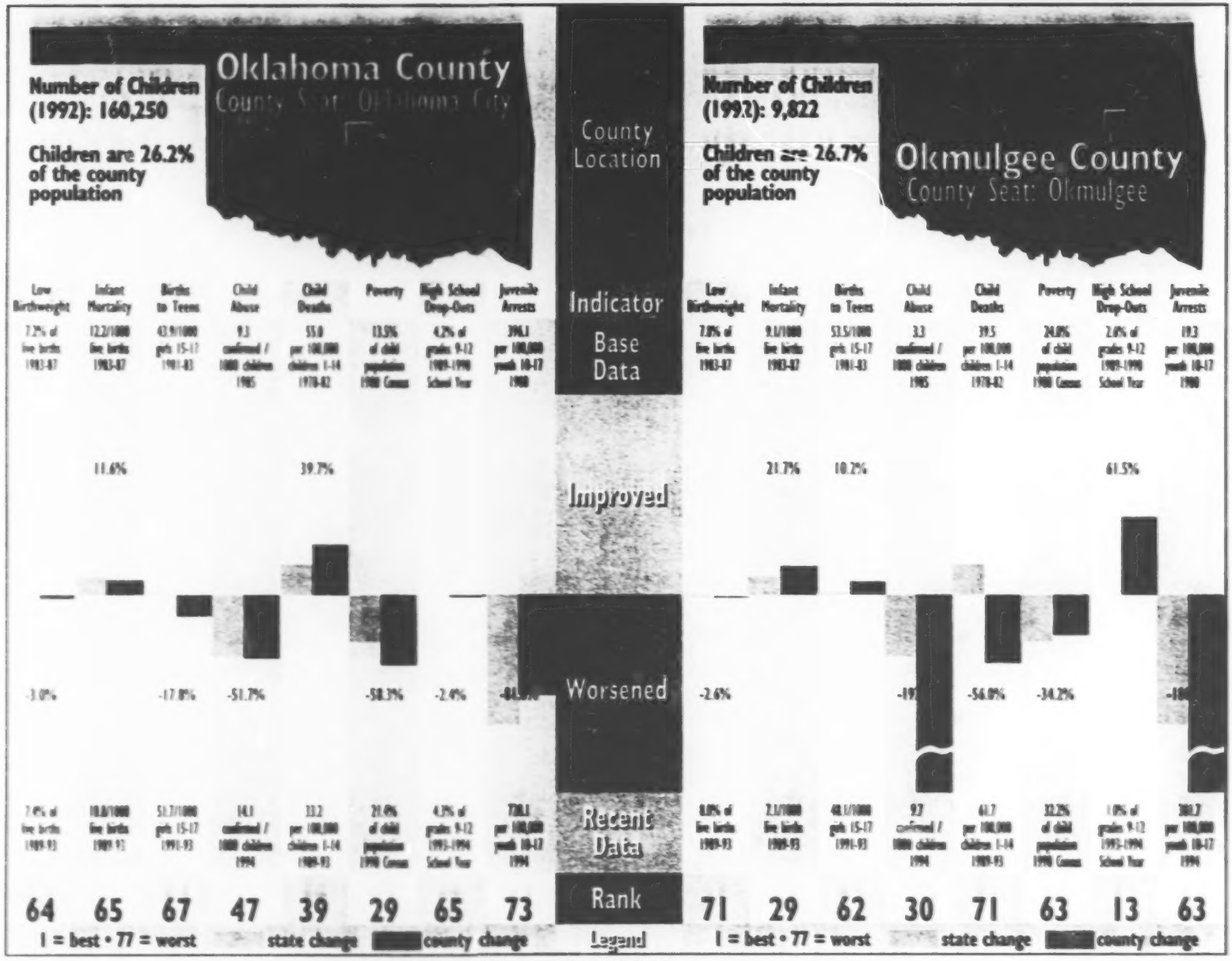

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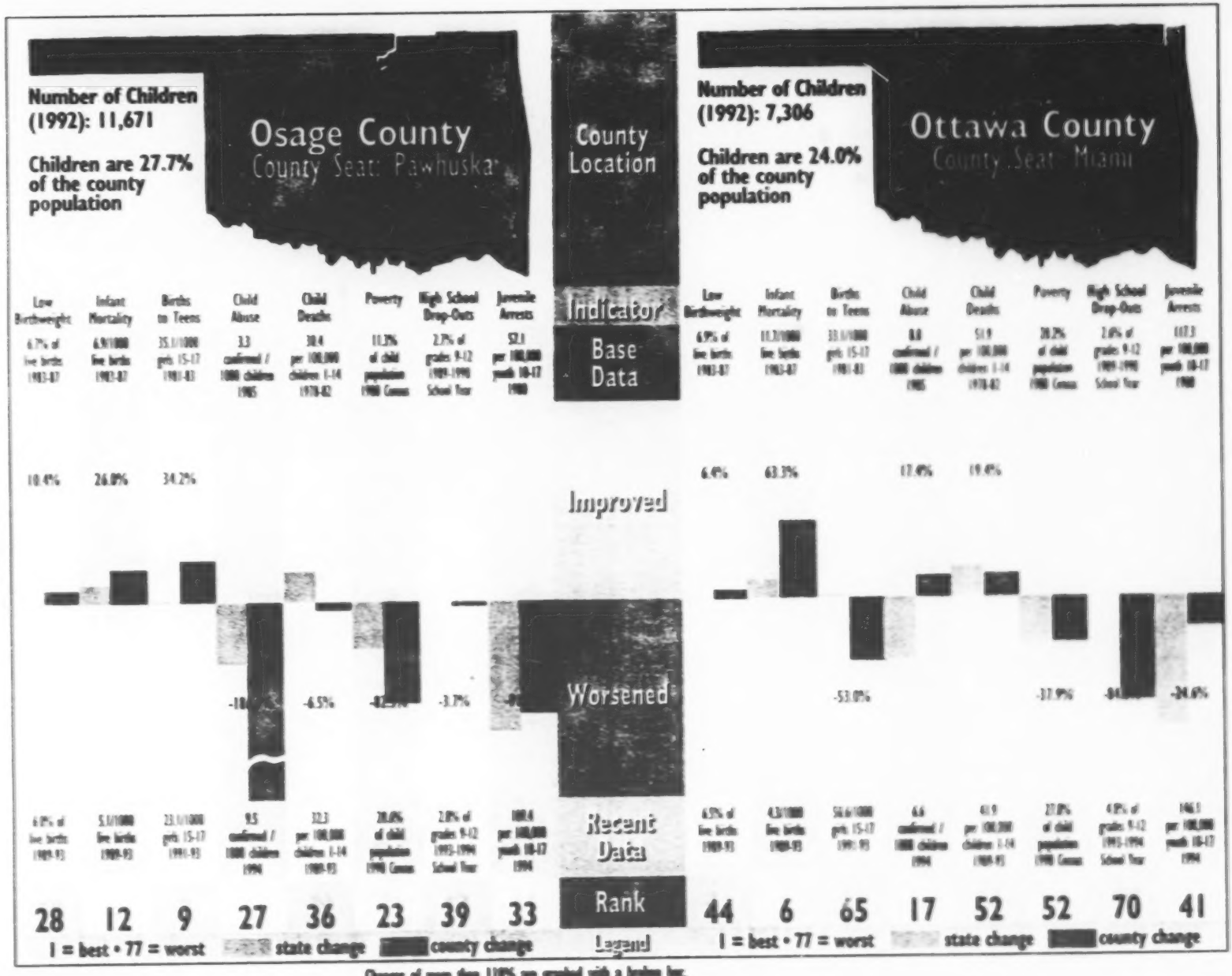

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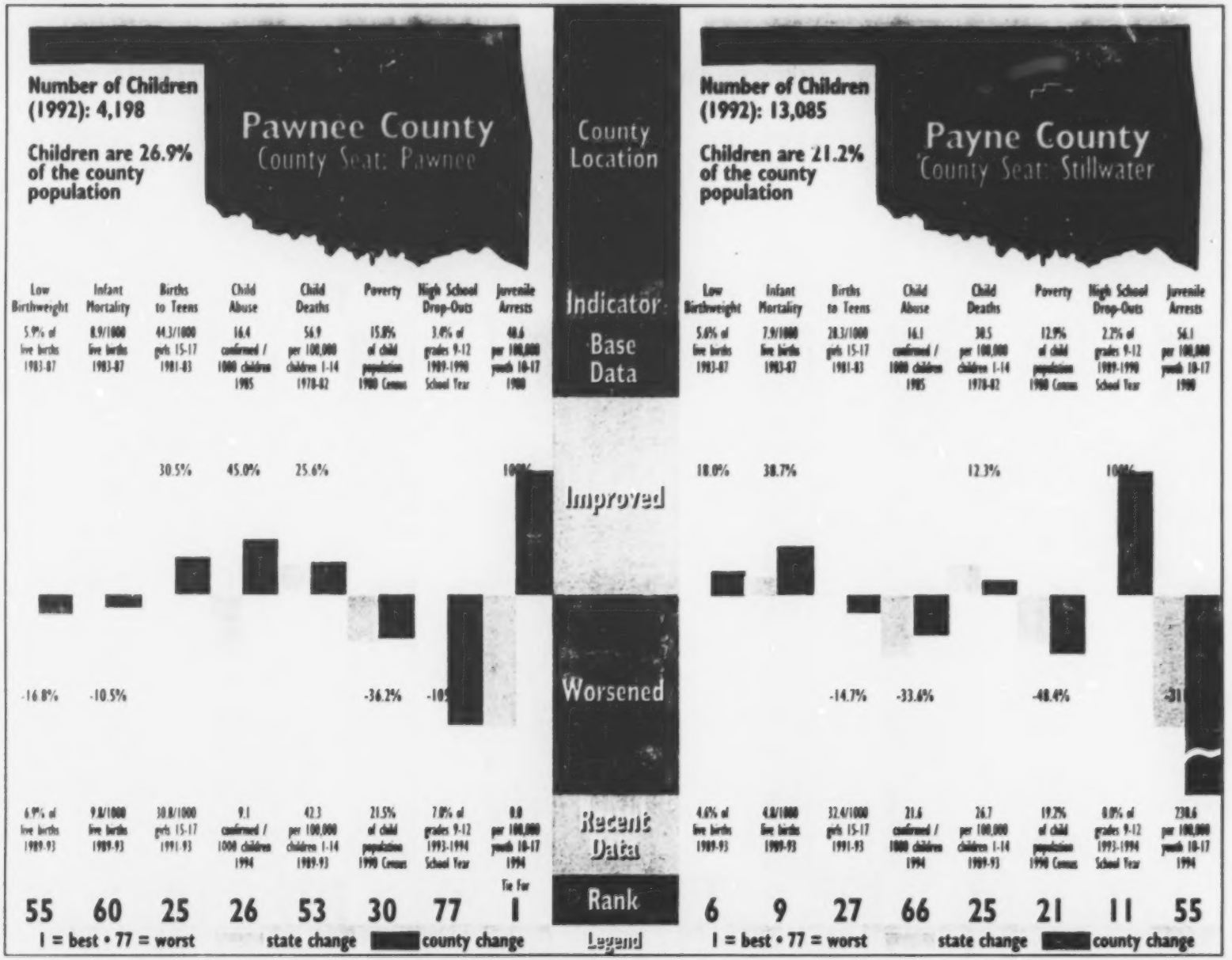
kids count

42



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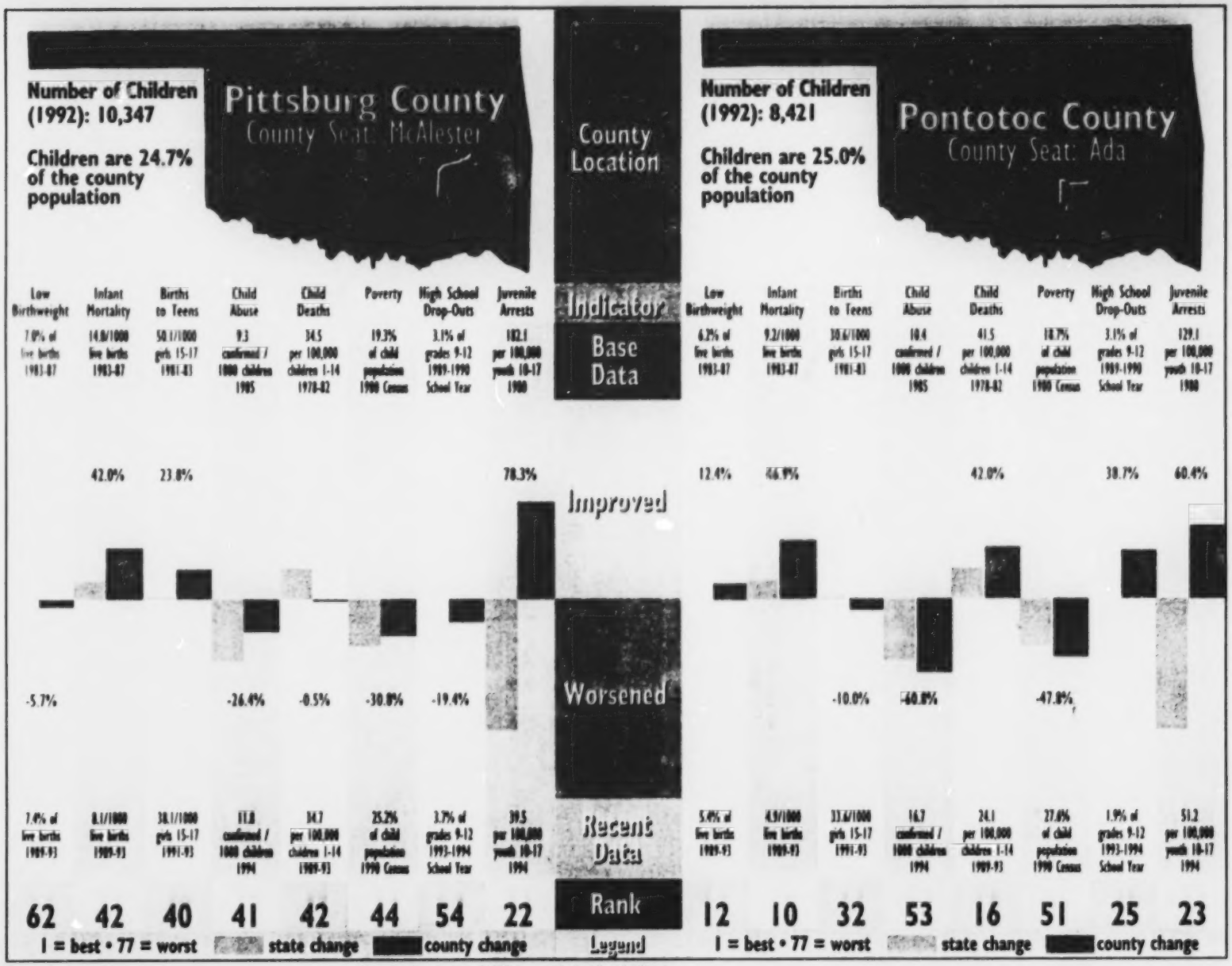

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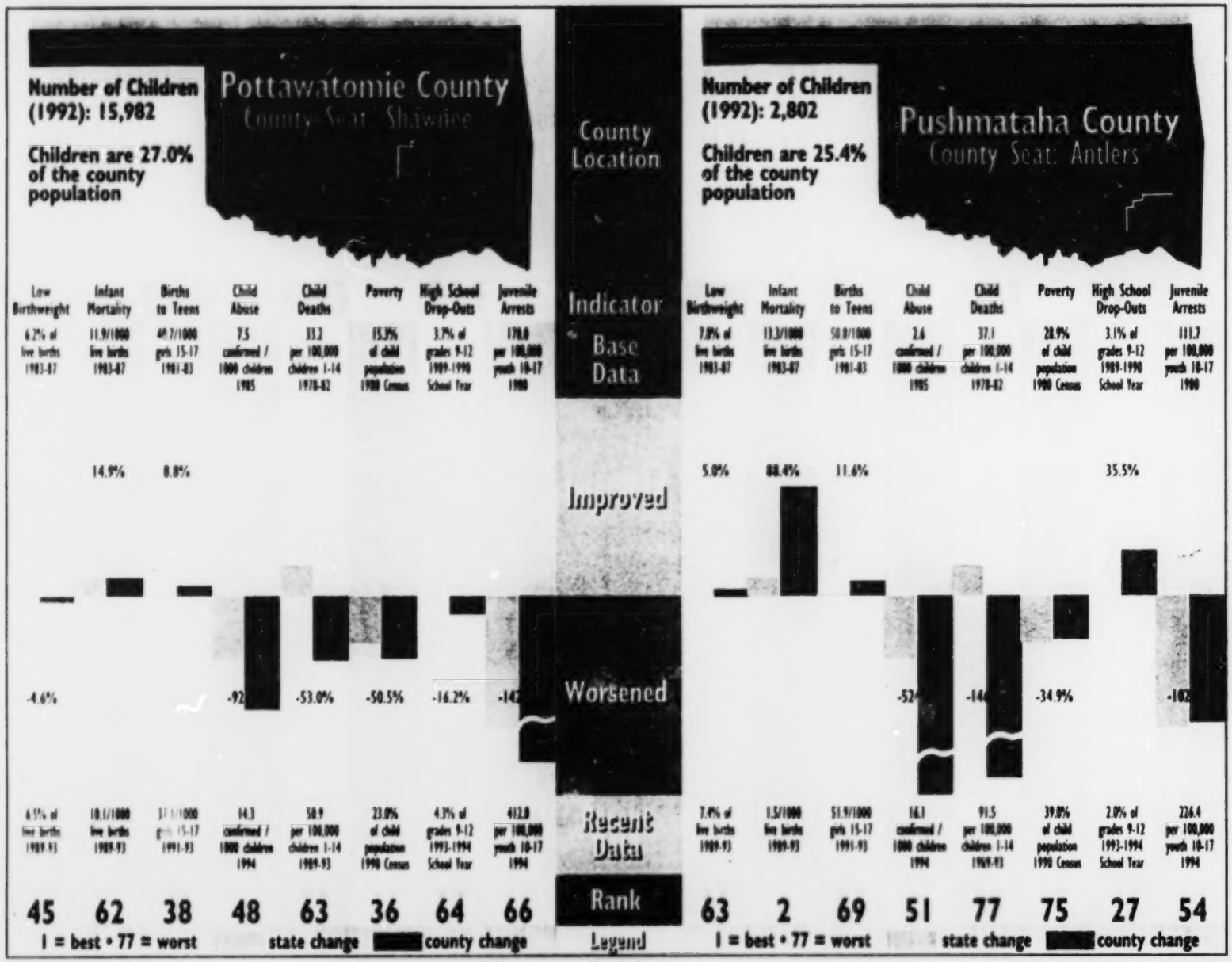

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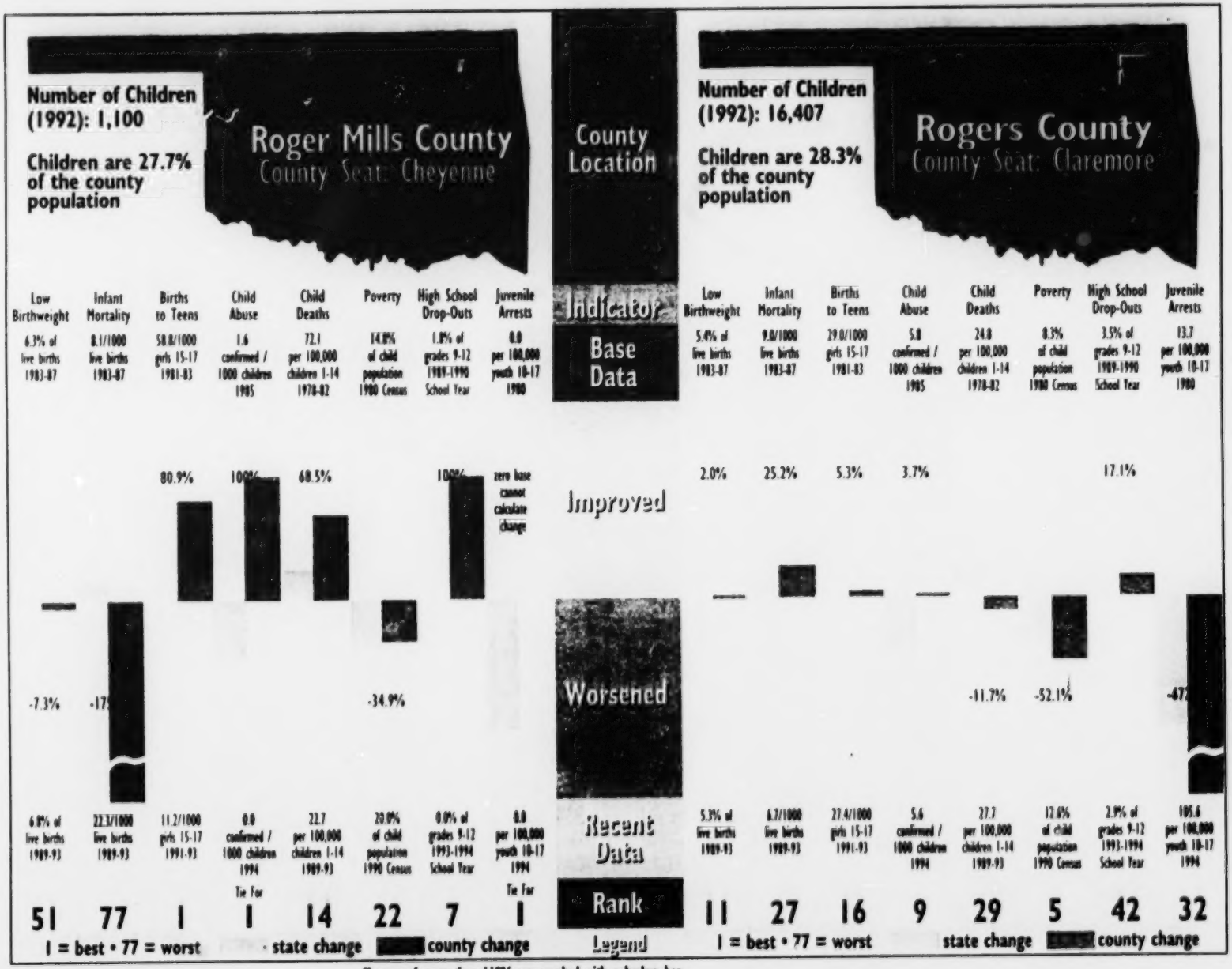

Changes of more than 110% are graphed with a broken bar.

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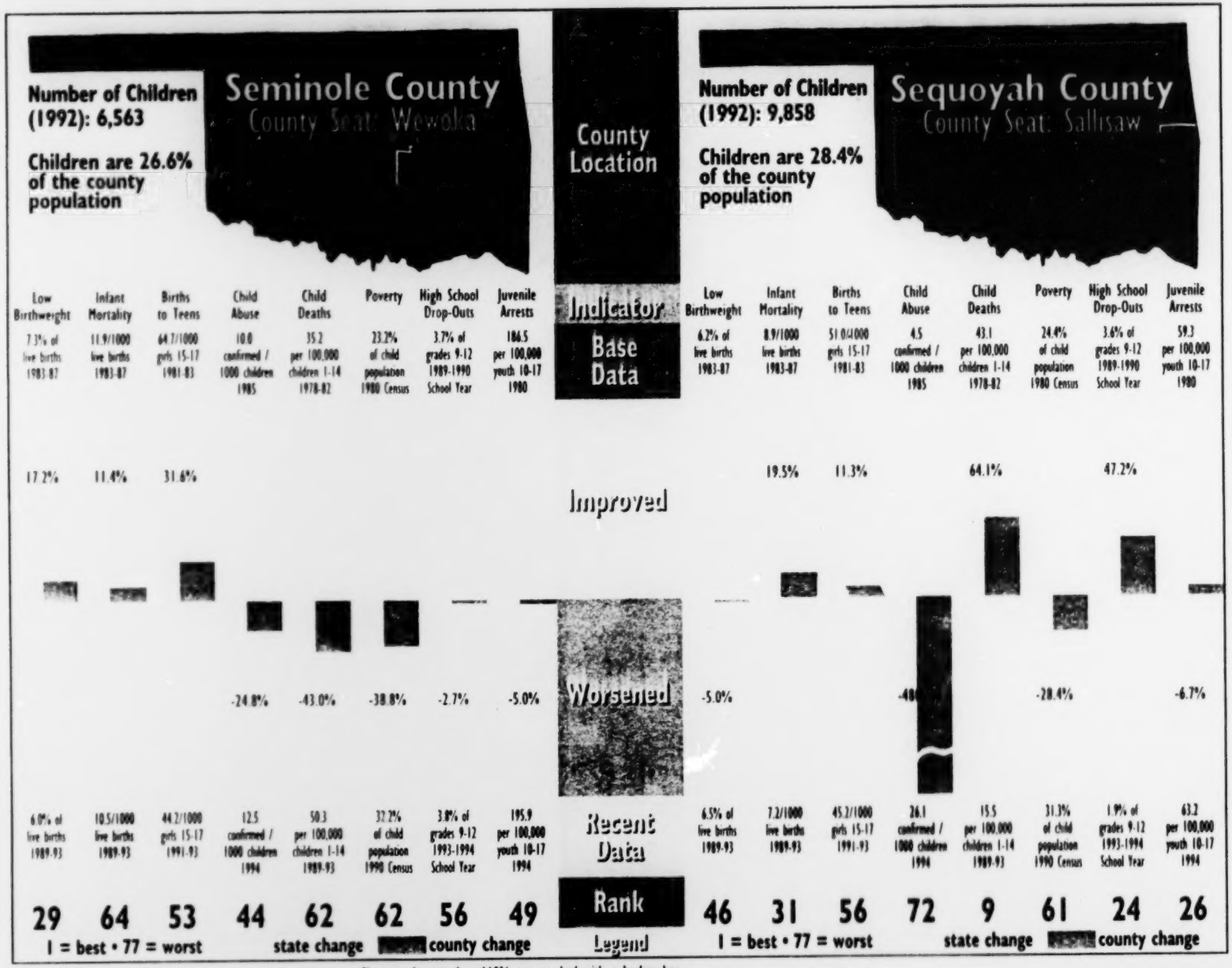

Changes of more than 110% are graphed with a broken bar.

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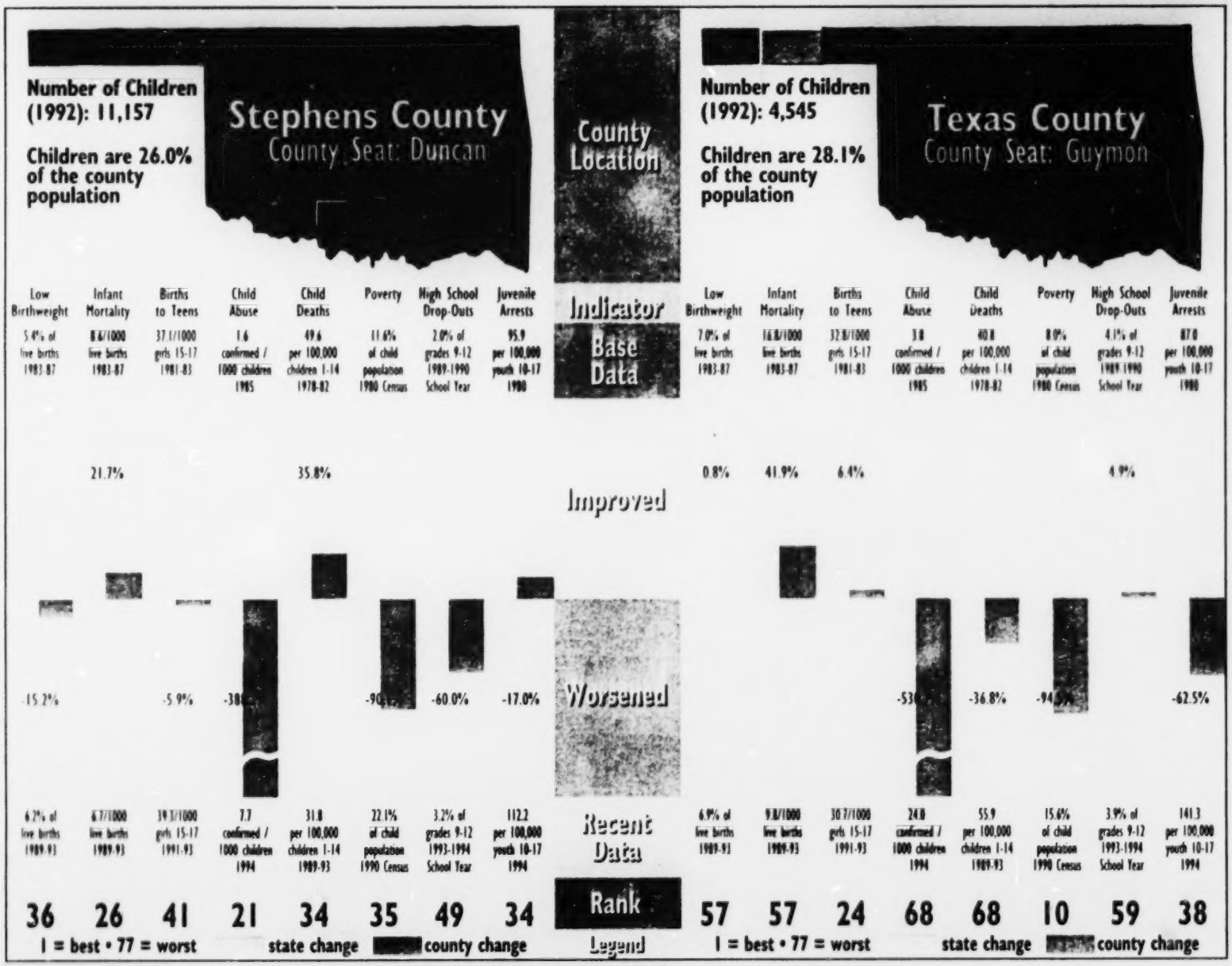

kids count

Changes of more than 110% are graphed with a broken bar.

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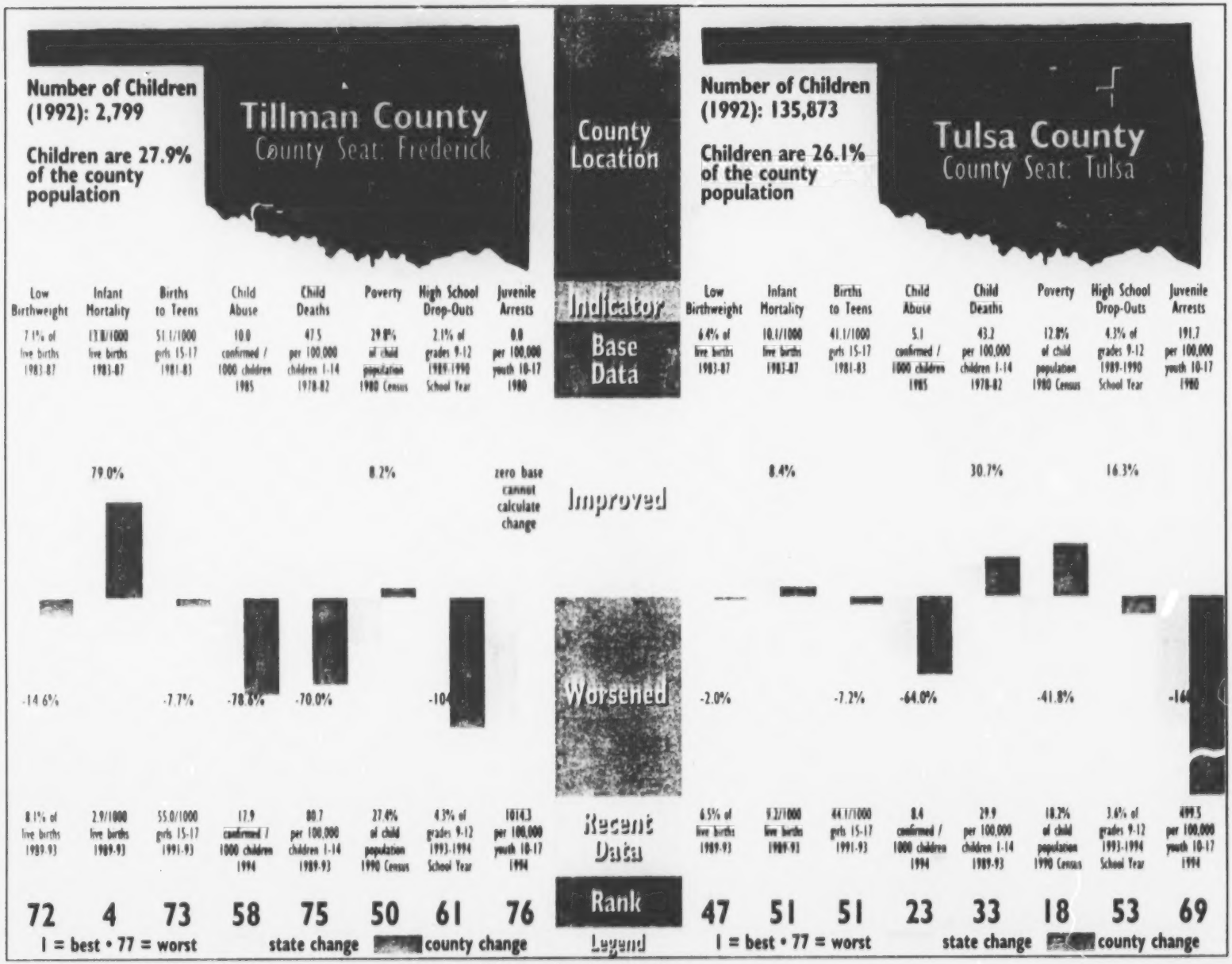

Changes of more than 110% are graphed with a broken bar.

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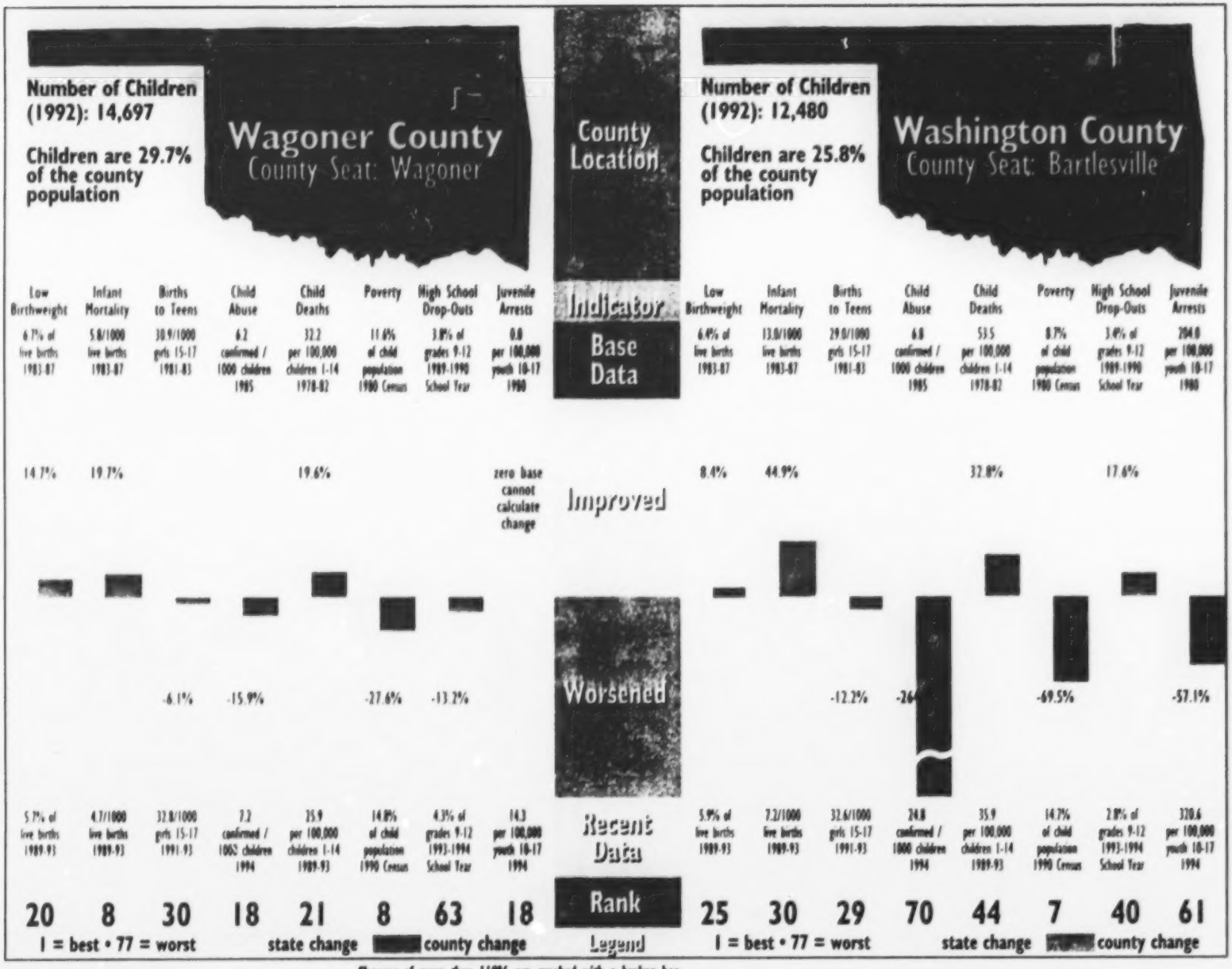

Changes of more than 110% are graphed with a broken bar.

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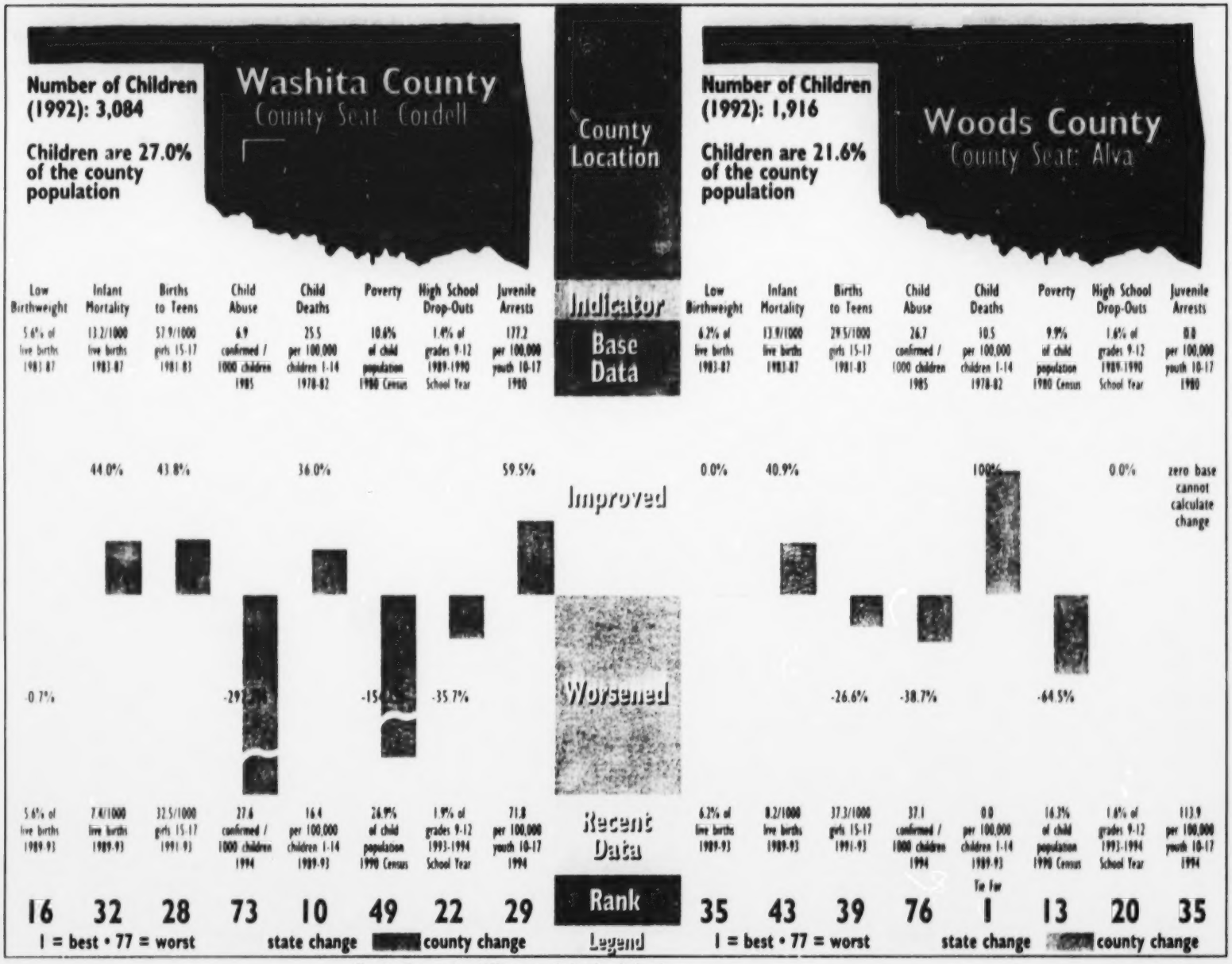

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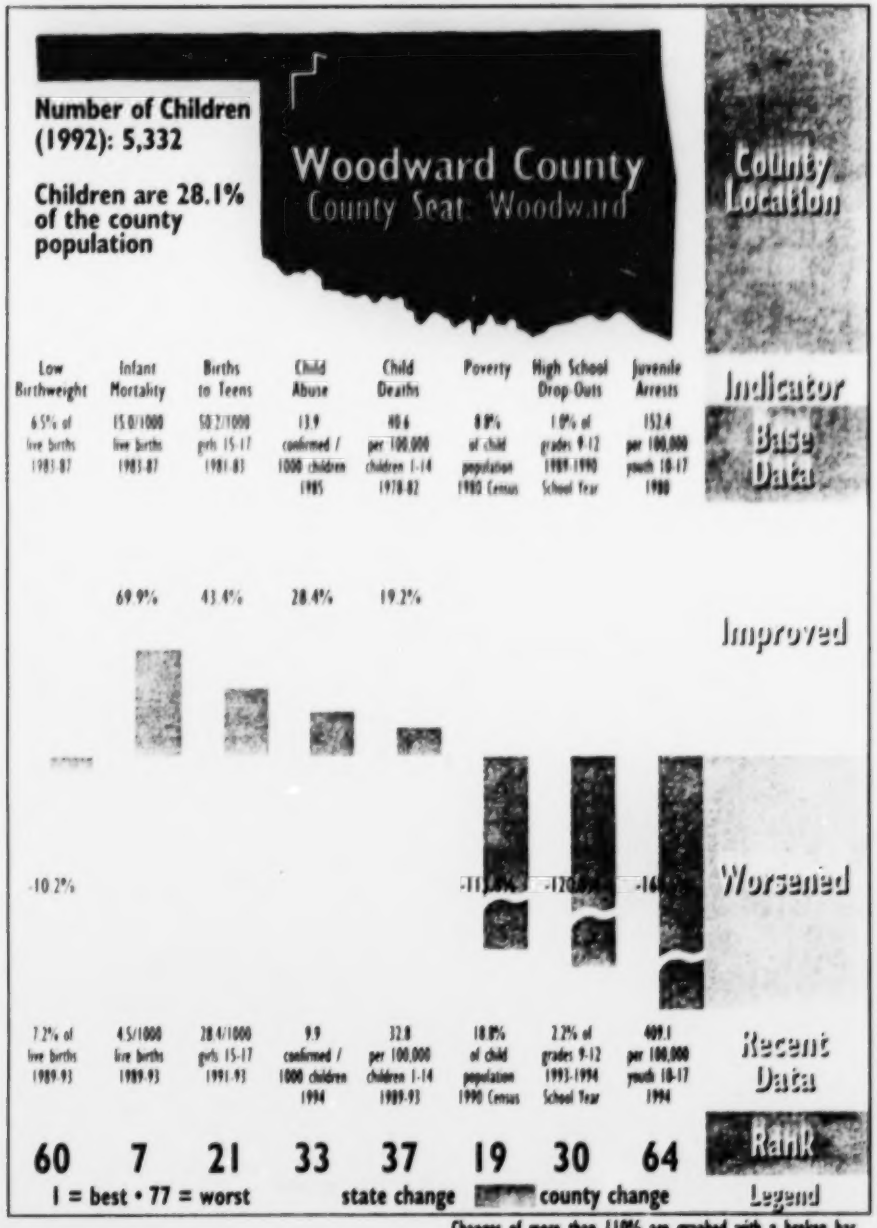

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OKLAHOMA

METHODOLOGY & SOURCES

Factbook '96

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METHODOLOGY & SOURCES

DATA AND INFORMATION used in *Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook '96* came from a wide variety of sources in Oklahoma and around the nation. This section identifies the sources for the information found in this document and the method used for computations where applicable. Each county benchmark and the rate of change calculated for each county benchmark is rounded for presentation on the county pages. The rounding causes the results to vary from the rates which might be calculated from the rounded numbers appearing on each county page.

There is no agreement about the specific terminology or the number of categories which should be used to classify race and ethnicity. The categories listed in this report are the categories in the sources relied upon for information. At times different sources will use different categories to report racial characteristics. Some indicators were not available by race at all. This makes it difficult to look across the indicators by race. Persons within each race or ethnic group are encouraged to re-title or refer to the data in a manner which reflects their preferences.

CHILD POPULATION is the total resident population under age 18 including dependents of Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. The overview compares the characteristics of Oklahoma's children in 1980 to the characteristics in 1990. Race, for census purposes, is self-identified in one of four categories: White, Black, Indian (American Indian or Alaska Native), and Asian (or Pacific Islander). Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Other includes races not selected and other races written in. The use of Children in Urban and Rural Areas is consistent with the Census Bureau definitions. Urban means all the population in areas designated as "urban" by the Census Bureau and in places of 2,500 or more people. Rural means all the areas not falling into the urban definition. The terms "urban" and "rural" cut across other categories. For instance, there can be both urban and rural areas in counties or metropolitan areas. Children in Single Parent Families are related children under the age of eighteen who live in families headed by a person - male or female - without a spouse present in the home. Related children are the children related to the "family head" by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A and 2B and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A and Summary Tape File 2B.

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS are live births weighing under 5.5 pounds (2,500 grams). The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count both the total resident live births and the low-weight births and compare two five-year periods (1983 through 1987 and 1989 through 1993). Resulting rates create average annual percentages for each five-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown. Level of Prenatal Care addresses the timing and amount of medical care and monitoring an expectant mother receives. Levels of care include: adequate (care beginning in the first trimester with ten or more visits), intermediate (care beginning in the first trimester with four through nine visits OR care beginning in the second trimester with four or more visits), early (care beginning in the first trimester), late (care beginning in the third trimester with one or more visits), little (care beginning in the first or second trimester with one through three visits), and no care. Rates are calculated as percentages of all live births. Births count both the total resident live births and the level of care for the five-year period from 1989 through 1993. Resulting rates create an average annual percentage.

SOURCE: Data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

INFANT MORTALITY is death occurring to an infant under 1 year of age. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth or death.

Rates are calculated per 1,000 live births. The data counts the total resident live births and the deaths for two five-year periods (1983 through 1987 and 1989 through 1993). Resulting rates create average annual percentages for each five-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth and mortality data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

BIRTHS TO TEENS are live births which occur to mothers age 15 through 17. The data is reported by place of mother's residence, not place of birth. Births count the total resident live births to mothers in this age group for two three-year periods (1981 through 1983 and 1991 through 1993). Rates are displayed as births per 1,000 females between ages 15 through 17. Base female teen population data is from the 1980 Census. Current population for the state is estimated by the Oklahoma Department of Commerce for 1992 and adjusted by Oklahoma State Department of Health to arrive at a 1992 estimate of females between the ages of 15 through 17 for the state and each county. Resulting rates create average annual rates for each three-year period. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White. Beginning in 1989, the "race of child" was redefined to reflect the mother's race. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include births for which the county of residence was unknown.

SOURCE: Birth and population data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a person responsible for the child's health or welfare. Abuse includes sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or non-accidental physical or mental injury. Sexual Abuse includes rape, incest and lewd or indecent acts or proposals by a person responsible for the child's welfare. Sexual Exploitation includes a person responsible for the child's welfare allowing or encouraging a child to engage in prostitution or pornography or engaging in child pornography. Neglect means failing to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care. 21 O. Supp. 1994 § 845. Data includes reports of suspected abuse or neglect for which there were formal investigations and, of those, the number for which abuse or neglect was confirmed. The data compares child abuse and neglect confirmations for two one-year periods (Fiscal Year 1985 and Fiscal Year 1994). Rates are displayed as confirmations per 1,000 children (under age 18). Base child population data for the state and counties is the midpoint between the 1980 and 1990 Census populations. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Census for 1992.

SOURCE: Child abuse and neglect data provided by Division of Child Welfare, Oklahoma Department of Human Services (DHS): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1992.

CHILD DEATHS are the number of deaths of children from ages 1 through 14. Teen Deaths are the number of deaths of youth from ages 15 through 19. The data is reported by place of residence, not place of death. The data counts deaths from all causes. The data compares the death rates for two five-year periods (1978 through 1982 and 1989 through 1993). Resulting rates create average annual rates for each five year period for each age group. Rates are displayed as deaths per 100,000 children from ages 1 through 14 and deaths per 100,000 teens from ages 15 through 19. Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census

population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1992 and adjusted by State Data Center to arrive at a 1992 estimate of the number of children from the ages of 1 through 14. Current teen population data for the state is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1992 and adjusted by State Data Center to arrive at a 1992 estimate of the number of teens from the ages of 15 through 19. State totals may vary from the total of all the counties since state totals may include deaths for which the county of residence was unknown. Cause of Death measures the percent of deaths that are caused by diseases, accidents and violence. By definition, deaths by violence include murder, suicide and deaths that occur during legal interventions. During the most recent five-year period (1989 through 1993), no child or teen deaths occurred during legal interventions. Child death rates by race were calculated at the state level only because small numbers prevent calculation of meaningful rates on the county level. Race is reported as White, Black and American Indian. Other races are included in numbers and calculations for White.

SOURCE: Death data provided by MCH Planning and Evaluation, Maternal & Child Health Service, Oklahoma State Department of Health: Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1992.

CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY count the related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold (poverty income guidelines). Related children are the children related to the "family head" by birth, marriage or adoption and include relatives such as nieces and nephews. Children under age 18 who do not live in a household where they are related to the head of the household are not included in this analysis. The Poverty Income Guidelines, as defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, are based upon the amount of money that is required to purchase a nutritionally adequate diet. Data counts poor children calculated as a percent of all children. Trends compare percent of child poverty in 1980 to percent of child poverty in 1990. The data displays poor children calculated as a percent of the children in each race. For census purposes race is self-identified in one of four categories: White, Black, Indian (American Indian or Alaska Native), and Asian (or Pacific Islander). Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Other includes races not selected and other races written in.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 3A and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 3A.

High School Drop-Outs count youth of any age in grades seven through twelve who quit school. The data compares the drop-out rates for two one-year periods (1989-90 school year and 1993-94 school year). Rates are displayed as the percent of drop-outs under age 18 among all students in grades nine through twelve. School officials in Oklahoma are required to notify the State Department of Education of the name, address, race and age of any pupil dropping out of school. 70 O.S. 1991 § 35e(A). Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, Asian and Hispanic. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic children, for the purposes of this data, are counted as a race, rather than an ethnic group preventing precise racial comparisons between this data and other data in *Kids Count*.

SOURCE: Data provided by Office of Accountability, Oklahoma State Department of Education (OSDE): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

JUVENILE CRIME ARRESTS counts arrests of youth from the ages of 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault). The annual arrest figures include all arrests for violent offenses during the year, including repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. Rates compare the number of arrests of youth ages 10 through 17 for violent offenses (homicide, forcible rape, robbery, or aggravated assault) to all children ages 10 through 17 and is reported as a rate per 100,000 youths. The data

compares juvenile violent crime rates for two one-year periods (1980 and 1994). Base child population data for the state and counties is the 1980 Census population. Current child population data for the state and counties is estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1992 and adjusted by State Data Center to arrive at a 1992 estimate of the number of children from the ages of 10 through 17. Increases in the number of arrests may reflect increases in juvenile crime, changes in police activity and changes in public policy. While policies and practices regarding juvenile arrest may vary from county to county and city to city, it is widely believed that the policies are more consistent for violent crimes than for less serious crimes. Data collected counts juveniles by age or by race, but age and race cannot be compared. Race is reported as White, Black, Indian, and Asian. There is no provision for reporting other races. Hispanic Origin is counted separately and as an ethnicity, not as a race. Oklahoma *Kids Count* reports juvenile violent crime arrest data on a state and county basis. Several counties reported no juvenile violent crime arrests in the years included in the *Oklahoma Kids Count Factbook*.

SOURCE: Arrest data provided by the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI): Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Population data provided by Oklahoma State Data Center, Planning and Research Division, Oklahoma Department of Commerce, using U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1980, Summary Tape File 1A; U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of the Population and Housing 1990, Summary Tape File 1A; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, 1992.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

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OKLAHOMA

DATA

Factbook '96

LOW BIRTHWEIGHT INFANTS

Five-Year Number & Average Annual Percent of Infants Born Weighing Less than 5 Pounds Oklahoma: 1983-87 & 1989-93

State Totals	17,113	6.5	15,520	6.6		-1.4%
Adair County	93	5.7	105	5.7	18	0.1%
Alfalfa County	18	4.2	17	6.3	43	-51.0%
Atoka County	62	7.1	65	8.3	74	-16.9%
Beaver County	26	5.8	30	8.4	75	-44.1%
Beckham County	117	6.0	88	6.6	49	-9.7%
Blaine County	73	6.3	43	5.3	10	16.3%
Bryan County	180	7.8	146	6.8	52	12.4%
Caddo County	163	5.7	131	5.8	22	-1.3%
Canadian County	307	5.2	310	6.1	33	-17.5%
Carter County	244	6.9	216	7.0	58	-1.9%
Cherokee County	138	5.6	162	6.1	30	-8.1%
Choctaw County	92	7.9	110	9.7	77	-23.3%
Cimarron County	17	6.1	18	8.7	76	-41.9%
Cleveland County	686	5.7	677	6.1	31	-6.7%
Coal County	31	7.7	28	6.9	54	10.7%
Comanche County	823	6.5	757	6.9	56	-6.1%
Cotton County	20	4.5	19	4.3	2	3.4%
Craig County	41	4.7	67	7.7	69	-64.6%
Creek County	311	6.4	260	6.0	26	6.8%
Custer County	155	6.0	136	7.2	61	-20.2%
Delaware County	102	5.8	118	6.3	38	-7.9%
Dewey County	24	5.3	13	4.0	1	24.3%
Ellis County	17	5.6	12	5.7	17	-1.6%
Garfield County	303	5.9	261	6.6	50	-12.2%
Garvin County	164	7.8	129	7.5	67	3.5%
Grady County	215	6.4	172	6.2	34	3.6%
Grant County	27	5.9	15	4.5	4	23.7%
Greer County	23	6.0	20	6.3	42	-4.8%
Harmon County	26	8.5	14	5.8	23	31.9%
Harper County	7	2.6	15	7.4	65	-185.6%
Haskell County	54	7.4	49	7.8	70	-4.9%
Hughes County	49	5.5	45	5.7	19	-3.6%
Jackson County	226	6.9	196	7.1	59	-2.6%
Jefferson County	27	6.0	18	4.7	8	21.5%
Johnston County	49	7.6	35	5.7	21	24.8%
Kay County	259	6.5	194	5.4	13	16.2%
Kingfisher County	65	4.7	51	5.8	24	-23.7%
Kiowa County	74	8.0	51	7.5	66	6.2%
Latimer County	40	6.3	59	8.3	73	-31.5%
Le Flore County	210	7.1	194	6.3	39	11.9%
Lincoln County	131	6.2	99	5.5	14	11.5%
Logan County	150	6.5	134	7.6	68	-16.2%
Love County	38	7.5	25	4.5	5	39.8%
McClain County	120	7.0	82	5.6	15	20.4%
McCurtain County	150	5.5	167	6.0	27	-8.9%
McIntosh County	85	7.9	64	6.9	53	13.2%
Major County	32	4.9	21	5.2	9	-5.6%
Marshall County	39	6.3	41	6.3	40	0.6%
Mayes County	124	5.1	147	6.1	32	-19.6%
Murray County	54	6.3	30	4.4	3	30.8%
Muskogee County	409	7.2	324	6.3	41	12.8%
Noble County	61	6.8	30	4.7	7	31.5%
Nowata County	37	5.2	43	6.6	48	-26.2%
Okfuskee County	73	8.4	45	6.3	37	25.6%
Oklahoma County	4,081	7.2	3,726	7.4	64	-3.0%
Okmulgee County	239	7.8	202	8.0	71	-2.6%
Osage County	195	6.7	141	6.0	28	10.4%
Ottawa County	147	6.9	135	6.5	44	6.4%
Pawnee County	73	5.9	70	6.9	55	-16.8%
Payne County	246	5.6	180	4.6	6	18.0%
Pittsburg County	191	7.0	191	7.4	62	-5.7%
Pontotoc County	156	6.2	122	5.4	12	12.4%
Pottawatomie County	288	6.2	260	6.5	45	-4.6%
Pushmataha County	64	7.8	48	7.4	63	5.0%
Roger Mills County	23	6.3	15	6.8	51	-7.3%
Rogers County	222	5.4	212	5.3	11	2.0%
Semonole County	153	7.3	102	6.0	29	17.2%
Sequoyah County	160	6.2	163	6.5	46	-5.0%
Stephens County	168	5.4	166	6.2	36	-15.2%
Texas County	108	7.0	78	6.9	57	0.8%
Tillman County	62	7.1	56	8.1	72	-14.6%
Tulsa County	2,788	6.4	2,829	6.5	47	-2.0%
Wagoner County	222	6.7	184	5.7	20	14.7%
Washington County	243	6.4	179	5.9	25	8.4%
Washita County	59	5.6	38	5.6	16	-0.7%
Woods County	40	6.2	30	6.2	35	0.0%
Woodward County	121	6.5	95	7.2	60	-10.2%

Five-Year Number and Average Annual Rate of Deaths per 1000 Live Births Oklahoma: 1983-87 & 1989-93

State Totah	2,735	10.4	2,086	8.8		15.2%
Adair County	17	10.5	20	10.8	67	-2.7%
Alfalfa County	2	4.6	2	7.4	33	-61.6%
Atoka County	4	4.6	6	7.6	39	-65.7%
Beaver County	5	11.2	2	5.6	15	50.3%
Beckham County	14	7.2	10	7.5	34	-3.5%
Blaine County	16	13.7	7	8.6	46	37.5%
Bryan County	24	10.4	13	6.0	18	41.9%
Caddo County	23	8.0	28	12.3	70	-53.5%
Canadian County	42	7.1	33	6.5	24	8.8%
Carter County	37	10.4	19	6.2	19	40.8%
Cherokee County	16	6.5	17	6.3	22	2.9%
Choctaw County	10	8.6	6	5.3	13	38.4%
Cimarron County	2	7.2	0	0.0	1	100.0%
Cleveland County	106	8.8	101	9.0	48	-2.3%
Coal County	11	27.2	4	9.8	58	64.0%
Comanche County	132	10.4	101	9.2	50	11.7%
Cotton County	1	2.3	1	2.3	3	0.7%
Craig County	11	12.1	11	12.6	72	-4.3%
Creek County	43	8.8	28	6.4	23	27.1%
Custer County	37	14.2	16	8.5	45	40.5%
Delaware County	14	7.9	11	5.8	17	26.2%
Dewey County	3	6.7	1	3.1	5	54.2%
Ellis County	2	6.6	2	9.5	54	-43.6%
Garfield County	52	10.1	31	7.8	41	22.9%
Garvin County	19	9.0	13	7.5	36	16.1%
Grady County	19	11.6	21	7.5	35	35.4%
Grant County	0	0.0	4	12.0	69	err
Greer County	6	15.7	2	6.3	21	60.1%
Harmon County	3	9.7	3	12.4	71	-27.8%
Harper County	2	7.5	2	9.9	61	-32.0%
Haskell County	9	12.2	6	9.5	53	22.4%
Hughes County	5	5.6	6	7.6	37	-34.9%
Jackson County	21	6.4	23	8.3	44	-29.6%
Jefferson County	4	8.8	4	10.4	63	-18.7%
Johnston County	8	12.4	3	4.9	11	60.5%
Kay County	48	12.1	34	9.5	55	21.1%
Kingfisher County	9	6.5	5	5.7	16	12.6%
Kiowa County	8	8.6	6	8.8	47	-2.3%

Latimer County	4	6.3	13	18.2	76	-188.2%
Le Flore County	32	10.8	21	6.7	25	37.8%
Lincoln County	20	9.4	17	9.3	52	0.8%
Logan County	19	8.2	11	6.2	20	24.8%
Love County	9	17.8	3	5.4	14	69.6%
McClain County	21	12.1	16	10.8	66	10.9%
McCurtain County	24	8.7	27	9.7	56	-11.1%
McIntosh County	14	13.0	12	12.9	73	1.1%
Major County	3	4.6	4	9.8	59	-112.6%
Marshall County	5	8.1	10	15.1	75	-86.8%
Mayes County	21	8.6	22	9.1	49	-5.9%
Murray County	14	16.2	9	13.0	74	19.6%
Muskogee County	70	12.4	56	10.8	68	12.6%
Noble County	11	12.2	5	7.7	40	36.9%
Nowata County	4	5.7	5	7.6	38	-33.3%
Okfuskee County	12	13.8	5	6.9	28	50.0%
Oklahoma County	689	12.2	546	10.8	65	11.6%
Okmulgee County	28	9.1	18	7.1	29	21.7%
Osage County	20	6.9	12	5.1	12	26.0%
Ottawa County	25	11.7	9	4.3	6	63.3%
Pawnee County	11	8.9	10	9.8	60	-10.5%
Payne County	35	7.9	19	4.8	9	38.7%
Pittsburg County	38	14.0	21	8.1	42	42.0%
Pontotoc County	23	9.2	11	4.9	10	46.9%
Pottawatomie County	55	11.9	41	10.1	62	14.9%
Pushmataha County	11	13.3	1	1.5	2	88.4%
Roger Mills County	3	8.1	5	22.3	77	-175.6%
Rogers County	37	9.0	27	6.7	27	25.2%
Seminole County	25	11.9	18	10.5	64	11.4%
Sequoyah County	23	8.9	18	7.2	31	19.5%
Stephens County	27	8.6	18	6.7	26	21.7%
Texas County	26	16.8	11	9.8	57	41.9%
Tillman County	12	13.8	2	2.9	4	79.0%
Tulsa County	439	10.1	401	9.2	51	8.4%
Wagoner County	19	5.8	15	4.7	8	19.7%
Washington County	49	13.0	22	7.2	30	44.9%
Washita County	14	13.2	5	7.4	32	44.0%
Woods County	9	13.9	4	8.2	43	40.9%
Woodward County	28	15.0	6	4.5	7	69.9%
Unknown			0			

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

BIRTHS TO TEENS

Three-Year Number & Average Annual Percent of Births to Mothers Age 15 through 17
Oklahoma: 1981-83 & 1991-93 • 1988-92

State Totals	10,239	42.2	8,203	41.3		2.2%
Adair County	105	56.3	84	57.7	75	-2.6%
Alfalfa County	7	14.4	9	26.8	12	-86.3%
Atoka County	62	59.0	30	33.6	31	43.2%
Beaver County	10	18.6	7	16.4	5	11.7%
Beckham County	114	79.2	54	45.6	57	42.5%
Blaine County	83	84.1	30	41.5	45	50.8%
Bryan County	83	34.1	83	40.4	43	-18.4%
Caddo County	199	65.1	86	43.6	49	33.1%
Canadian County	158	30.6	127	23.7	10	22.7%
Carter County	175	49.3	154	52.3	70	-6.1%
Cherokee County	114	39.0	118	52.6	71	-35.0%
Choctaw County	87	58.3	54	51.7	68	11.2%
Cimarron County	10	32.6	3	13.7	3	58.0%
Cleveland County	236	21.7	250	22.5	8	-3.6%
Coal County	23	43.8	20	44.7	55	-2.1%
Comanche County	424	47.1	345	49.3	64	-4.7%
Cotton County	17	33.5	17	39.4	42	-17.4%
Craig County	43	36.0	25	30.0	23	16.8%
Creek County	236	46.7	164	36.4	34	21.9%
Custer County	115	64.1	67	48.2	63	24.8%
Delaware County	89	42.8	82	44.3	54	-3.5%
Dewey County	21	46.7	10	27.1	15	41.9%
Ellis County	17	44.8	5	15.4	4	65.6%
Garfield County	189	40.3	120	36.6	36	9.0%
Garvin County	93	40.5	71	42.0	48	-3.8%
Grady County	137	39.3	78	28.0	19	28.9%
Grant County	15	34.5	4	12.5	2	63.8%
Greer County	26	59.0	20	59.5	76	-0.8%
Harmon County	20	64.3	18	95.2	77	-48.1%
Harper County	10	29.9	7	28.1	20	5.9%
Haskell County	40	43.0	35	47.0	61	-9.3%
Hughes County	57	49.2	32	36.9	37	25.0%
Jackson County	136	52.5	92	51.2	66	2.5%
Jefferson County	32	46.1	9	19.1	6	58.5%
Johnston County	40	45.9	28	41.9	47	8.9%
Kay County	127	34.2	135	47.0	60	-37.4%
Kingfisher County	60	54.2	23	27.0	13	50.2%
Kiowa County	59	61.0	32	40.7	44	33.3%
Latimer County	33	38.7	29	45.8	58	-18.3%
Le Flore County	133	37.6	138	46.5	59	-23.5%
Lincoln County	106	46.0	56	26.4	11	42.5%
Logan County	98	39.9	59	32.1	26	19.5%
Love County	13	22.7	16	27.9	18	-23.1%
McClain County	67	34.7	47	27.0	14	22.1%
McCurtain County	182	54.5	139	54.1	72	0.8%
McIntosh County	57	44.0	39	36.5	35	17.0%
Major County	25	37.2	11	20.7	7	44.3%
Marshall County	39	50.7	31	43.6	50	14.0%
Mayes County	115	42.4	98	44.2	52	-4.2%
Murray County	51	49.2	21	27.5	17	44.2%
Muskogee County	270	47.9	258	56.9	74	-18.7%
Noble County	30	31.5	19	28.9	22	8.2%
Nowata County	33	37.9	22	35.9	33	5.2%
Okfuskee County	50	50.6	31	41.8	46	17.4%
Oklahoma County	1,919	43.9	1,850	51.7	67	-17.8%
Okmulgee County	167	53.5	110	48.1	62	10.2%
Osage County	113	35.1	66	23.1	9	34.2%
Ottawa County	81	33.1	88	50.6	65	-53.0%
Pawnee County	52	44.3	32	30.8	25	30.5%
Payne County	93	28.3	90	32.4	27	-14.7%
Pittsburg County	164	50.1	103	38.1	40	23.8%
Pontotoc County	78	30.6	71	33.6	32	-10.0%
Pottawatomie County	197	40.7	151	37.1	38	8.8%
Pushmataha County	59	58.8	36	51.9	69	11.6%
Roger Mills County	22	58.8	3	11.2	1	80.9%
Rogers County	127	29.0	111	27.4	16	5.3%
Seminole County	147	64.7	71	44.2	53	31.6%
Sequoyah County	157	51.0	116	45.2	56	11.3%
Stephens County	122	37.1	107	39.3	41	-5.9%
Texas County	49	32.8	36	30.7	24	6.4%
Tillman County	55	51.1	35	55.0	73	-7.7%
Tulsa County	1,480	41.1	1,296	44.1	51	-7.2%
Wagoner County	122	30.9	124	32.8	30	-6.1%
Washington County	107	29.0	93	32.6	29	-12.2%
Washita County	57	57.9	24	32.5	28	43.8%
Woods County	19	29.5	15	37.3	39	-26.6%
Woodward County	81	50.2	33	28.4	21	43.4%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT

Number of Confirmations After Investigation
Fiscal years 1985, 1990, 1994 • Rate per 1000 Children
Oklahoma & Counties

State Totals	7,199	10,891	8.5	12.8		-50.1%
Adair County	66	87	11.2	14.9	49	-33.0%
Alfalfa County	32	33	20.4	25.5	71	-24.9%
Atoka County	17	25	5.0	7.4	19	-47.8%
Beaver County	5	16	2.7	9.9	32	-266.2%
Beckham County	28	28	5.3	5.4	8	-1.6%
Blaine County	68	54	19.5	17.7	56	9.2%
Bryan County	187	46	23.1	5.6	10	75.6%
Caddo County	22	178	2.5	21.3	65	-762.4%
Canadian County	53	242	2.6	10.4	34	-302.6%
Carter County	88	223	7.3	19.0	62	-160.6%
Cherokee County	64	146	7.0	15.2	50	-117.2%
Choctaw County	12	72	2.5	16.7	52	-560.2%
Cimarron County	4	10	4.1	11.5	38	-182.9%
Cleveland County	283	456	6.7	9.5	28	-41.2%
Coal County	26	26	15.9	17.1	54	-7.7%
Comanche County	372	331	11.3	9.7	31	14.3%
Cotton County	25	16	13.5	9.7	29	28.3%
Craig County	41	19	11.4	5.8	12	49.3%
Creek County	101	73	5.7	4.2	6	26.9%
Custer County	74	80	10.8	11.5	36	-6.5%
Delaware County	31	46	4.6	6.5	15	-40.7%
Dewey County	16	0	10.5	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Ellis County	8	13	5.9	11.5	39	-96.7%
Garfield County	218	178	13.5	12.0	43	11.1%
Garvin County	180	253	25.1	37.8	77	-50.4%
Grady County	150	151	12.7	12.7	46	-0.4%
Grant County	15	25	9.9	18.3	60	-85.4%
Greer County	8	23	5.6	18.2	59	-221.9%
Harmon County	3	6	2.6	6.1	14	-130.1%
Harper County	1	18	0.9	18.4	61	-1946.5%
Haskell County	3	25	1.0	8.8	25	-773.7%
Hughes County	42	8	12.0	2.6	4	78.7%
Jackson County	69	98	7.7	11.6	40	-50.7%
Jefferson County	1	8	0.5	4.7	7	-836.5%
Johnston County	5	31	1.8	11.5	37	-544.2%
Kay County	50	228	3.9	17.7	57	-360.0%
Kingfisher County	31	22	7.8	5.9	13	23.7%
Kiowa County	61	22	19.3	7.5	20	61.1%
Latimer County	14	16	5.0	5.7	11	-12.4%
Le Flore County	190	345	15.7	28.8	74	-83.2%
Lincoln County	76	284	9.4	34.5	75	-265.3%
Logan County	125	64	15.9	8.0	22	49.9%
Love County	12	25	5.7	11.9	42	-107.4%
McClain County	57	57	9.1	8.8	24	2.9%
McCurtain County	100	227	9.1	22.8	67	-150.3%
McIntosh County	47	99	12.0	24.7	69	-106.8%
Major County	76	42	32.6	20.1	63	38.4%
Marshall County	11	44	4.3	17.4	55	-301.9%
Mayes County	135	100	14.5	10.7	35	25.8%
Murray County	68	20	20.8	6.5	16	68.7%
Muskogee County	283	391	14.9	20.8	64	-40.1%
Noble County	4	38	1.3	12.7	45	-886.7%
Nowata County	36	6	12.7	2.4	3	80.9%
Okfuskee County	40	8	12.7	2.7	5	78.6%
Oklahoma County	1,456	2,261	9.3	14.1	47	-51.7%
Okmulgee County	34	95	3.3	9.7	30	-192.0%
Osage County	38	111	3.3	9.5	27	-186.6%
Ottawa County	65	48	8.0	6.6	17	17.4%
Pawnee County	70	38	16.4	9.1	26	45.0%
Payne County	207	282	16.1	21.6	66	-33.6%
Pittsburg County	98	122	9.3	11.8	41	-26.4%
Pontotoc County	88	141	10.4	16.7	53	-60.8%
Pottawatomie County	118	229	7.5	14.3	48	-92.0%
Pushmataha County	8	45	2.6	16.1	51	-524.6%
Roger Mills County	2	0	1.6	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Rogers County	89	92	5.8	5.6	9	3.7%
Seminole County	73	82	10.0	12.5	44	-24.8%
Sequoyah County	44	257	4.5	26.1	72	-480.7%
Stephens County	18	86	1.6	7.7	21	-388.2%
Texas County	19	109	3.8	24.0	68	-530.7%
Tillman County	33	50	10.0	17.9	58	-78.6%
Tulsa County	666	1,137	5.1	8.4	23	-64.0%
Wagoner County	89	106	6.2	7.2	18	-15.9%
Washington County	86	309	6.8	24.8	70	-264.7%
Washita County	24	85	6.9	27.6	73	-297.2%
Woods County	58	71	26.7	37.1	76	-38.7%
Woodward County	82	53	13.9	9.9	33	28.4%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHILD DEATHS

5 Year Number and Average Annual Rate per 100,000
1978-82 & 1989-93, Ages 1-14
Oklahoma & Counties

	1978-1982 (Ages 1-14) Total	Average Annual Rate	1989-1993 (Ages 1-14) Total	Average Annual Rate	1989-1993 Rank	Change Over Time %
State Totals	1,563	45.1	1,143	33.7		25.2%
Adair County	13	53.6	11	48.2	60	10.1%
Alfalfa County	5	74.8	2	39.3	48	47.5%
Atoka County	7	49.6	8	61.2	70	-23.5%
Beaver County	5	60.0	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Beckham County	11	50.6	7	31.6	40	33.7%
Blaine County	7	44.8	6	49.3	61	-9.9%
Bryan County	13	39.6	13	40.7	50	-2.8%
Caddo County	21	57.5	17	51.3	64	10.7%
Canadian County	28	36.3	30	32.1	35	11.6%
Carter County	23	45.7	20	43.2	55	5.5%
Cherokee County	8	22.6	11	29.3	30	-29.5%
Choctaw County	9	42.9	12	71.3	72	-66.1%
Cimarron County	2	47.9	1	29.8	32	37.8%
Cleveland County	49	31.6	46	24.1	17	23.6%
Coal County	2	29.0	2	34.0	41	-16.9%
Comanche County	54	39.5	37	27.0	26	31.7%
Cotton County	2	24.4	5	76.5	74	-214.2%
Craig County	6	38.6	7	54.0	66	-39.8%
Creek County	30	40.5	18	26.3	23	35.0%
Custer County	12	43.8	12	42.5	54	3.0%
Delaware County	10	38.2	11	39.7	49	-3.9%
Dewey County	7	110.5	1	17.5	12	84.1%
Ellis County	10	156.5	2	46.7	59	70.2%
Garfield County	41	57.9	22	37.0	46	36.0%
Garvin County	22	73.0	16	60.8	69	16.7%
Grady County	31	65.0	14	29.6	31	54.5%
Grant County	3	46.0	1	18.5	13	59.7%
Greer County	8	132.5	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harmon County	1	20.1	1	25.5	18	-27.3%
Harper County	1	20.8	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Haskell County	1	8.0	6	54.5	67	-580.8%
Hughes County	8	53.1	2	16.7	11	68.6%
Jackson County	11	28.5	12	35.0	43	-23.0%
Jefferson County	8	87.4	1	15.0	8	82.9%
Johnston County	5	42.5	1	9.5	6	77.8%
Kay County	21	39.3	14	27.2	27	30.9%
Kingfisher County	8	47.3	4	26.7	24	43.6%
Kiowa County	4	30.6	10	86.7	76	-183.6%
Latimer County	3	27.3	5	44.1	56	-61.4%
Le Flore County	24	48.7	12	25.8	20	47.0%
Lincoln County	9	28.2	9	27.6	28	2.3%
Logan County	12	38.8	8	25.7	19	33.9%
Love County	5	57.6	3	36.8	45	36.1%
McClain County	6	24.1	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
McCurtain County	24	49.5	20	51.4	65	-3.9%
McIntosh County	7	45.3	7	44.8	57	1.2%
Major County	10	98.4	2	23.7	15	75.9%
Marshall County	8	76.6	7	73.4	73	4.2%
Mayes County	19	49.0	14	37.9	47	22.5%
Murray County	4	28.9	5	41.6	51	-44.0%
Muskogee County	49	62.2	34	45.5	58	27.0%
Noble County	6	46.5	4	33.2	38	28.6%
Nowata County	6	47.0	1	10.3	7	78.0%
Okfuskee County	2	16.2	3	26.2	22	-62.3%
Oklahoma County	352	55.0	213	33.2	39	39.7%
Okmulgee County	17	39.5	24	61.7	71	-56.0%
Osage County	14	30.4	15	32.3	36	-6.5%
Ottawa County	19	51.9	12	41.9	52	19.4%
Pawnee County	10	56.9	7	42.3	53	25.6%
Payne County	16	30.5	14	26.7	25	12.3%
Pittsburg County	15	34.5	14	34.7	42	-0.5%
Pontotoc County	14	41.5	8	24.1	16	42.0%
Pottawatomie County	21	33.2	32	50.9	63	-53.0%
Pushmataha County	5	37.1	10	91.5	77	-146.6%
Roger Mills County	4	72.1	1	22.7	14	68.5%
Rogers County	15	24.8	18	27.7	29	-11.7%
Seminole County	11	35.2	13	50.3	62	-43.0%
Sequoyah County	17	43.1	6	15.5	9	64.1%
Stephens County	24	49.6	14	31.8	34	35.8%
Texas County	9	40.8	10	55.9	68	-36.8%
Tillman County	7	47.5	9	80.7	75	-70.0%
Tulsa County	229	43.2	163	29.9	33	30.7%
Wagoner County	19	32.2	15	25.9	21	19.6%
Washington County	28	53.5	18	35.9	44	32.8%
Washita County	4	25.5	2	16.4	10	36.0%
Woods County	1	10.5	0	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Woodward County	11	40.6	7	32.8	37	19.2%

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY

Number & Percent of Children Living in Poverty
Oklahoma & Counties • 1980 and 1990

State Totals	131,870	15.7	179,283	21.7		-38.1%
Adair County	1,856	30.3	1,730	31.2	60	-2.9%
Alfalfa County	246	14.8	283	21.2	27	-43.7%
Atoka County	1,122	32.6	1,181	35.9	68	10.1%
Beaver County	168	18.0	163	9.7	1	46.2%
Beckham County	746	14.6	1,306	24.8	43	-70.4%
Blaine County	730	19.4	766	24.3	40	-25.6%
Bryan County	1,818	22.6	2,347	29.6	56	-30.7%
Caddo County	2,384	26.2	2,939	35.3	67	-34.7%
Canadian County	1,368	7.4	2,365	10.6	3	-43.4%
Carter County	2,377	19.5	3,086	26.4	45	-35.0%
Cherokee County	2,122	24.6	3,440	37.7	73	-53.6%
Choctaw County	1,472	28.6	1,793	42.2	76	-47.5%
Cimarron County	159	14.9	189	21.1	25	-42.1%
Cleveland County	2,846	7.6	4,884	10.8	3	-41.5%
Coal County	495	28.3	495	32.9	64	-16.3%
Comanche County	6,271	19.3	6,733	21.8	34	-13.3%
Cotton County	380	19.3	479	28.5	53	-48.0%
Craig County	534	13.9	656	20.7	24	-48.6%
Creek County	2,427	13.5	2,974	17.4	16	-29.2%
Custer County	1,180	17.8	1,517	21.6	32	-21.2%
Delaware County	1,881	29.0	1,458	21.2	26	27.0%
Dewey County	264	16.5	246	16.7	14	-1.4%
Ellis County	141	9.2	192	16.3	12	-77.6%
Garfield County	1,530	9.2	2,580	18.0	17	-96.8%
Garvin County	1,081	15.1	1,613	24.5	42	-61.8%
Grady County	1,810	15.6	2,731	23.3	37	-49.5%
Grant County	228	13.9	222	15.6	9	-12.0%
Greer County	467	30.9	341	26.6	47	13.7%
Harmon County	432	36.9	490	50.6	77	-37.1%
Harper County	115	9.8	143	14.1	6	-43.3%
Haskell County	614	20.0	932	33.5	65	-67.7%
Hughes County	1,133	30.3	1,198	37.6	71	-24.3%
Jackson County	2,119	22.5	2,059	24.4	41	-8.6%
Jefferson County	470	21.0	457	26.9	48	-28.4%
Johnston County	1,086	37.1	1,017	37.6	72	-1.5%
Kay County	1,240	9.6	2,133	17.0	15	-77.0%
Kingfisher County	479	11.6	460	12.1	4	-4.2%
Kiowa County	902	27.7	1,082	36.8	70	-33.0%

Latimer County	746	27.1	850	30.7	59	-13.2%
Le Flore County	3,025	24.8	3,390	28.7	54	-15.7%
Lincoln County	1,067	13.8	1,755	21.6	51	-56.7%
Logan County	1,181	15.6	1,839	23.6	38	-51.3%
Love County	361	17.2	431	21.4	28	-24.0%
McClain County	618	9.8	973	15.8	11	-60.8%
McCurtain County	3,378	28.5	3,749	38.8	74	-36.3%
McIntosh County	1,140	29.5	1,344	35.0	66	-18.6%
Major County	246	10.0	416	19.1	20	-90.6%
Marshall County	678	27.2	635	26.4	46	2.9%
Mayes County	1,609	17.1	2,182	24.3	39	-41.9%
Murray County	586	17.7	918	30.1	58	-70.3%
Muskogee County	4,505	23.8	5,421	29.3	55	-23.3%
Noble County	358	11.5	643	21.6	33	-88.5%
Nowata County	413	13.1	731	29.7	57	-127.4%
Okfuskee County	767	24.8	1,100	36.7	69	-47.8%
Oklahoma County	20,708	13.5	33,030	21.4	29	-58.3%
Okmulgee County	2,566	24.0	3,127	32.2	63	-34.2%
Osage County	1,275	11.3	2,386	20.6	23	-82.5%
Ottawa County	1,785	20.2	2,034	27.8	52	-37.9%
Pawnee County	675	15.8	896	21.5	30	-36.2%
Payne County	1,622	12.9	2,475	19.2	21	-48.4%
Pittsburg County	2,055	19.3	2,468	25.2	44	-30.8%
Pontotoc County	1,530	18.7	2,331	27.6	51	-47.8%
Pottawatomie County	2,392	15.3	3,582	23.0	36	-50.5%
Pushmataha County	995	28.9	1,061	39.0	75	-34.9%
Roger Mills County	204	14.8	227	20.0	22	-34.9%
Rogers County	1,223	8.3	1,960	12.6	5	-52.1%
Seminole County	1,793	23.2	2,163	32.2	62	-38.8%
Sequoyah County	2,410	24.4	3,018	31.3	61	-28.4%
Stephens County	1,349	11.6	2,414	22.1	35	-90.1%
Texas County	426	8.0	725	15.6	10	-94.5%
Tillman County	1,037	29.8	767	27.4	50	8.2%
Tulsa County	16,299	12.8	23,488	18.2	18	-41.8%
Wagoner County	1,645	11.6	2,097	14.8	8	-27.6%
Washington County	1,112	8.7	1,839	14.7	7	-69.5%
Washita County	402	10.6	813	26.9	49	-154.1%
Woods County	237	9.9	322	16.3	13	-64.5%
Woodward County	559	8.8	1,003	18.8	19	-113.0%

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HIGH SCHOOL DROP-OUT RATES

Number & Rates, 1989-90 and 1993-94
Number: All Ages
Rates: Grades 9-12 • Under Age 18

State Totals	8,051	3.6	8,506	3.6		0.0%
Adair County	62	4.9	87	5.0	74	-2.0%
Alfalfa County	1	1.5	4	1.1	tie for 14	26.7%
Atoka County	22	2.5	6	0.0	8	100.0%
Beaver County	5	2.5	1	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Beckham County	54	3.5	37	2.7	37	22.9%
Blaine County	19	2.4	34	2.0	29	16.7%
Bryan County	84	3.9	84	3.8	57	2.6%
Caddo County	53	1.9	82	3.1	46	-63.2%
Canadian County	195	3.3	201	3.0	44	9.1%
Carter County	160	4.7	165	5.0	75	-6.4%
Cherokee County	136	8.2	127	4.6	69	43.9%
Choctaw County	35	3.3	40	3.2	47	3.0%
Cimarron County	1	0.0	1	0.0	tie for 1	err
Cleveland County	550	4.4	765	4.5	68	-2.3%
Coal County	17	4.1	7	1.0	12	75.6%
Comanche County	303	3.4	635	6.3	76	-85.3%
Cotton County	16	3.5	18	2.5	32	28.6%
Craig County	21	1.4	30	2.5	34	-78.6%
Creek County	162	3.3	247	4.8	71	-45.5%
Custer County	77	4.7	81	4.5	66	4.3%
Delaware County	94	4.9	117	4.9	72	0.0%
Dewey County	2	1.2	1	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Ellis County	4	1.3	1	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Garfield County	148	3.6	210	4.9	73	-36.1%
Garvin County	59	2.0	70	3.0	103	-50.0%
Grady County	101	2.6	98	3.4	51	-30.8%
Grant County	3	1.7	4	0.0	6	100.0%
Greer County	6	1.8	9	1.5	18	16.7%
Harmon County	3	0.0	7	1.4	17	err
Harper County	2	1.0	4	1.1	tie for 14	-10.0%
Haskell County	30	3.4	42	4.2	60	-23.5%
Hughes County	35	2.6	33	2.7	36	-3.8%
Jackson County	60	2.6	23	0.0	10	100.0%
Jefferson County	10	0.0	21	2.9	41	err
Johnston County	22	3.7	24	2.8	38	24.3%
Kay County	138	2.7	132	3.3	50	-22.2%
Kingfisher County	21	1.1	24	1.8	21	-63.6%
Kiowa County	27	2.9	34	3.1	45	-6.9%

Latimer County	15	2.1	2	0.0	5	100.0%
Le Flore County	99	2.7	81	1.9	26	29.6%
Lincoln County	46	2.4	65	2.6	35	-8.3%
Logan County	108	7.2	55	3.2	48	55.6%
Love County	13	2.4	11	0.0	9	100.0%
McClain County	25	1.2	46	2.2	31	-83.3%
McCurtain County	121	3.4	138	3.7	55	-8.8%
McIntosh County	54	5.6	35	1.9	23	66.1%
Major County	13	1.8	9	1.2	16	33.3%
Marshall County	47	4.9	36	4.3	62	12.2%
Mayes County	102	4.3	111	3.8	58	11.6%
Murray County	23	2.8	20	2.5	33	10.7%
Muskogee County	194	4.0	240	4.5	67	-12.5%
Noble County	12	1.8	14	1.5	19	16.7%
Nowata County	10	1.3	32	3.6	52	-176.9%
Okfuskee County	21	2.1	26	2.0	28	4.8%
Oklahoma County	1,556	4.2	1,525	4.3	65	-2.4%
Okmulgee County	52	2.6	28	1.0	13	61.5%
Osage County	38	2.7	46	2.8	39	-3.7%
Ottawa County	70	2.6	107	4.8	70	-84.6%
Pawnee County	26	3.4	72	7.0	77	-105.9%
Payne County	104	2.2	41	0.0	11	100.0%
Pittsburg County	100	3.1	117	3.7	54	-19.4%
Pontotoc County	91	3.1	62	1.9	25	38.7%
Pottawatomie County	217	3.7	192	4.3	64	-16.2%
Pushmataha County	19	3.1	17	2.0	27	35.5%
Roger Mills County	7	1.8	5	0.0	7	100.0%
Rogers County	143	3.5	118	2.9	42	17.1%
Seminole County	67	3.7	79	3.8	56	-2.7%
Sequoyah County	89	3.6	54	1.9	24	47.2%
Stephens County	65	2.0	104	3.2	49	-60.0%
Texas County	60	4.1	67	3.9	59	4.9%
Tillman County	12	2.1	34	4.3	61	-104.8%
Tulsa County	1,429	4.3	1,171	3.6	53	16.3%
Wagoner County	105	3.8	93	4.3	61	-13.2%
Washington County	120	3.4	88	2.8	40	17.6%
Washita County	14	1.4	16	1.9	22	-35.7%
Woods County	8	1.6	12	1.6	20	0.0%
Woodward County	18	1.0	31	2.2	30	-120.0%

kids count

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JUVENILE CRIME [illegible]

Number Per Year: 1980 and 1994
Oklahoma & Counties • 1980 and 1990

State Totals	676	1349	172.4	355.4		-106.1%
Adair County	4	1	130.1	36.0	21	72.3%
Alfalfa County	1	1	107.1	161.3	47	-50.6%
Atoka County	1	0	60.2	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Beaver County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	err
Beckham County	2	3	91.9	129.7	36	-41.1%
Blaine County	2	2	116.3	149.2	45	-28.3%
Bryan County	3	3	52.2	78.8	31	-51.0%
Caddo County	3	7	65.9	183.5	48	-178.6%
Canadian County	7	16	83.8	151.1	46	-80.3%
Carter County	8	8	140.9	146.5	43	-4.0%
Cherokee County	0	3	0.0	68.1	28	err
Choctaw County	1	5	39.9	243.7	57	-511.1%
Cimarron County	0	1	0.0	242.9	56	err
Cleveland County	10	10	172.1	140.9	37	18.1%
Coal County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	err
Comanche County	27	67	179.3	478.1	68	-166.7%
Cotton County	3	0	318.8	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Craig County	0	1	0.0	63.0	25	err
Creek County	4	12	46.6	147.8	44	-217.3%
Custer County	4	6	141.9	199.1	50	-40.3%
Delaware County	2	0	59.4	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Dewey County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	err
Ellis County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	err
Garfield County	7	17	93.2	256.8	58	-175.4%
Garvin County	4	7	110.3	218.7	52	-98.4%
Grady County	8	12	144.0	218.1	51	-51.5%
Grant County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	err
Greer County	2	0	266.7	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Harmon County	0	0	0.	0.0	tie for 1	err
Harper County	1	0	191.6	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Haskell County	4	2	266.8	146.5	42	45.1%
Hughes County	1	12	52.4	755.8	74	-1343.6%
Jackson County	9	5	215.7	143.9	39	33.3%
Jefferson County	1	0	97.4	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Johnston County	0	1	0.0	76.4	30	err
Kay County	17	30	283.4	528.5	71	-86.5%
Kingfisher County	1	0	53.2	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Kiowa County	0	36	0.0	2718.9	77	err

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Latimer County	0	3	0.0	225.5	53	err
Le Flore County	5	18	84.5	312.9	60	-270.2%
Lincoln County	3	2	80.5	51.3	24	36.3%
Logan County	5	1	136.0	26.6	20	80.5%
Love County	2	0	196.9	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
McClain County	8	2	254.2	64.6	27	74.6%
McCurtain County	7	13	123.7	280.0	59	-126.3%
McIntosh County	0	10	0.0	512.8	70	err
Major County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	err
Marshall County	0	7	0.0	578.4	72	err
Mayes County	3	1	66.7	23.3	19	65.0%
Murray County	5	6	303.6	409.9	65	-35.0%
Muskogee County	12	70	135.7	815.8	75	-501.3%
Noble County	0	6	0.0	441.7	67	err
Nowata County	0	4	0.0	337.1	62	err
Okfuskee County	6	2	350.5	144.8	40	58.7%
Oklahoma County	272	483	396.1	720.1	73	-81.8%
Okmulgee County	1	17	19.3	381.7	63	-1881.9%
Osage County	3	6	57.1	109.4	33	-91.7%
Ottawa County	5	5	117.3	146.1	41	-24.6%
Pawnee County	1	0	48.6	0.0	tie for 1	100.0%
Payne County	3	13	56.1	230.6	55	-311.2%
Pittsburg County	10	2	182.1	39.5	22	78.3%
Pontotoc County	5	2	129.1	51.2	23	60.4%
Pottawatomie County	13	31	170.0	412.0	66	-142.4%
Pushmataha County	2	3	111.7	226.4	54	-102.7%
Roger Mills County	0	0	0.0	0.0	tie for 1	err
Rogers County	1	8	13.7	105.6	32	-672.0%
Seminole County	7	6	186.5	195.9	49	-5.0%
Sequoyah County	3	3	59.3	63.2	26	-6.7%
Stephens County	5	6	95.9	112.2	34	-17.0%
Texas County	2	3	87.0	141.3	38	-62.5%
Tillman County	0	13	0.0	1014.3	76	err
Tulsa County	112	284	191.7	499.5	69	-160.5%
Wagoner County	0	1	0.0	14.3	18	err
Washington County	12	18	264.0	320.6	61	-57.1%
Washita County	3	1	177.2	71.8	29	59.5%
Woods County	0	1	0.0	113.9	35	err
Woodward County	4	10	152.4	409.1	64	-168.5%

OKLAHOMA INSTITUTE FOR CHILD ADVOCACY

420 NW 13th Street, Suite 101

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103

Phone: (405)236-K I D S

FAX: (405)236-K I D X

HandsNet: HN3167

Oklahoma Institute for Child Advocacy
120 Northwest 13th Street, Suite 101
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73103
Phone (405) 236 KIDS
FAX (405) 236 KIDS

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